THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 59. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

A FAMILY TRAGEDY.

From the Buffalo Courier.

For many years two families occupying a respectable position have resided in Evan's Centre, one named Dole, the other Wright. Mr. Dole's family consists of himself, an old man; his wife, two sons, Joseph and Francis, and a young lady named Elizabeth Carpenter, formerly of Albion. Mrs. Wright is a widow, having two children, Eunice and Charles S., the latter a young man of eighteen, employed on the Lake Shore Railroad, and universally known as a young man of laborious and steady habits, and the only support of his widowed mother. Two years since, Joseph Dole married Eunice Wright, and from this union has come the terrible affair of last night. For a long time the pair have been the theme of unfailing gossip in this vicinity. They seldom lived together, Dole at times visiting his wife at her mother's house, and she, now and then, staying at his father's house for a few days. A little over a year ago a child was born, and since then the conduct of Joseph has been considered by the neighbors to be very singular. He utterly refused to support his wife and child, and popular indignation has been widely aroused at his course. At last it was announced that the Doles had bought a farm near Warsaw, and were about to remove thither. Meanwhile Joseph's wife, seeing no hope of support from her husband, and desiring to bring the matter before a legal tribunal, threw herself upon the Superintendent of the Poor, who brought an action to compel Dole to support her properly. The trial came off before Justice Josiah Southwick, when Joseph was ordered to give bonds to pay $100 for the care of the child for a year. As a bar to the demand of his wife Dole exhibited a bill of divorce which he had just obtained from a court in Elkhart county, Indiana. The announcement filled the friends of his wife with astonishment. They had had no notice of such proceedings, and were indignant at the course of Dole, and it is evident that the people of the village very generally sympathize with them. The moment the trial was over Joseph Dole and his father's family started to leave the court room, the former being materially assisted down stairs, it is said, by Charles Wright; but the parties did not come near enough for any serious rencontre, and the Doles speedily made their way home. A sort of impromptu indignation meeting seems to have been held, for somewhat later in the night a crowd of thirty or forty men and boys collected in front of Dole's house, with the avowed determination of "putting him through," in revenge for his treatment of his wife. They did not gain access to the house, and separated; but the mischief did not end there. Towards three o'clock in the morning a party of young men, numbering perhaps a dozen, with blackened faces and otherwise disguised, aroused the family, who with difficulty had at last found sleep. It is alleged that they threatened to tear down the house if Joseph was not given up to them. However this may be, their avowed intention was to take him out and give him a coat of tar and feathers, or otherwise punish him. About half-past 3 half-a-dozen of them succeeded in making an entrance by breaking in the door of an outer room, and made their way to the apartment where the offending husband was supposed to be sleeping. Two of the party entered an adjoining bedroom, which on this occasion was occupied by Mr. Irish, a lawyer employed on the trial of the previous evening, and who had determined to spend the night at his client's house. A struggle ensued, in which Mr. Irish's head was thrust against a window with such violence as to break the sash. In the meantime, old Mr. Dole had become engaged with three or four more of the assailants, who in the dark were unable to find Joseph, he being hid in a closet of the adjoining room. At this juncture, Frank Dole, a boy of seventeen, hearing the cries, seized a double-barrelled shot-gun and rushed to the door of the room in which his father was engaged. The weapon, he says, was instantly wrested from his hand, he cannot tell by whom. He made his way through the combatants and up stairs. A moment later he heard a report, and looking out of the window, he saw the party run from the house and collect at the gate. In about ten minutes, according to the story of Frank, Mr. Isaac West, the hotel-keeper, entered and asked who was shot. His face was blackened at the time. A light was procured, and on entering the middle room, Charles Wright was found lying on the floor in a dying condition. A physician was summoned, but the young man was dead without having given utterance to any coherent expression. He lay there till 6 o'clock this morning, when he was taken home, the appearance of his dead body being the first announcement to his heart-broken mother and sister of the tragedy. His face and hands were blackened, his coat was turned wrong side out and covered with blood. It was found that the entire charge, a very heavy load of large shot, had entered the back near the right shoulder-blade, penetrating so far as to blow away the lower part of the lung. The Doles insist that, however much they might have been justified in proceeding to extremities, none of the family fired the fatal shot, and claim that some of the assailing party, either by accident or mistake, caused the death of their companion. That some of the young men had been drinking during the night there can be no doubt—how much and with what result will probably be made known by the Coroner's investigation.

YELLOW FEVER AT PANAMA.

Heavy Mortality on the United States Steamer Jamestown.

PANAMA, March 4.—The *Star and Herald* of to-day has a long editorial on the subject of sickness on the Isthmus route, and seeks to make it appear that the reports about yellow fever are at least exaggerated.

For the sake of truth, and to give the travelling public the means of judging for themselves, I deem it right to ask the publication of a few facts in your widely circulated paper.

The deaths from yellow-fever on board the United States steamer Jamestown have so far reached the number of sixteen, out of a crew of one hundred persons. The Executive officer, John Adams, was among the last victims, having expired on Washington's birthday. The Paymaster (Bates) is now reported by the surgeon as past recovery, and another of the officers, as well as several of the crew, are reported in a critical state—which means sure to die.

It is reported through town that the commander of the vessel, Lieutenant-Commander McDougall, has been urged to put to sea by leading men here, but that he is inflexible in his purpose to remain in port. The fact that he has a young wife ashore is given as the reason of his fixedness of purpose in this critical case. However, this is mere rumor, I am inclined to believe. The ship, at all events, cannot be disinfected while in port, as the hot season is advancing upon us. With but three exceptions, the deaths on shore have occurred among the floating population, and the majority of these cases are stated to have come from St. Thomas. It is almost certain death for a stranger to stop here any number of days.

The rivalry between the Nicaragua and Panama companies should not be allowed to keep the travelling public in ignorance of the real state of affairs as regards health hereabouts. It is well known that the season is unusually hot in the Gulf and Caribbean, as well as on the Pacific side of Central and South America. But as regards Panama, we are having a severe assault from Yellow Jack.

—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will stay in Florida six months.

—Acting Master John Adams, executive officer of the United States ship Jamestown, died at Panama on the 23d of February.

THE WEATHER AND THE FASHIONS.

From the New York Times of to-day.

Yesterday, for the first time in four weeks, it was possible for pedestrians to walk the streets without being covered with mud. A cold northwest wind had dried up the whiting of Broadway, and even the subaqueous crossings were tolerable. It was "Opening Day"—that is, the day when Queen Fashion permits her slaves to have a glimpse at the new tortures she has prepared for them. It was noticeable, however, that her devotees were fewer in number than usual, and that it would seem that there is some ground for hope that there will be a large defection from her ranks this season.

The first serious inroad lately made was in the adoption of the new style of dress—the short overskirt pattern—of which thousands have already been made, and seven-eighths of them from the second-hand material of the full skirts with which the ladies were wont to brush the sidewalks, or carry gathered like loose grain-bags around their heels. If fashion really originated this new and neat style, she has done at least one sensible thing; but ugly bachelors who have so long been bothered with trails, and suffering husbands who have paid their thousands for the old-fashioned street-sweepers, will tell you that necessity, and not fashion, is the motive power. When houses rent for $6000 a year, and board is "cheap" at twenty-five dollars a week, it is quite possible that silks may be held at five dollars a yard for a considerable period without finding purchasers. But never mind the cause; the reform is most acceptable. Women who have for years moved along the streets without visible means of locomotion, who have swung up and down the pave much as a cooper would roll a funnel-shaped tub, at last confess that they have feet, and are not ashamed to show them—with boots.

If this is a result of the high tariff on silks let us hasten to acknowledge that good may come out of evil—that the toad has a jewel in its head. We should like to feel certain that the reform was a spontaneous tribute to common sense; but such a theory is at least hazardous. The connection between common sense and fashion is not susceptible of proof—indeed, we may almost say it is an impossibility. For Fashion delights in extravagance, and so soon as any one of her inventions comes to be reduced within the reach of "common people," it is no longer fashionable—she repudiates it and sets her wits at work to invent its opposite. Looking at the gay throng yesterday, we felt encouraged to hope that the approaching season would redeem women from some of their oppressive chains. The dresses are already reformed; they are not only neat but convenient and comfortable, and (except in some cases where forty or fifty pounds of glass beads are dragging the victim into an early grave) are so great an improvement in the way of cleanliness and health, that we ought to give public thanks for the change.

Then the waterfall nuisance is disturbed—*chignons* are on the move. We saw yesterday lots of them that had crawled up from the heretofore resting-place on the sinciput almost to the crown. It is true the effect was ludicrous, as the big bunch of some dead person's or horse's hair, in working upward had drawn the natural back hair up so that the sufferer's heels hardly touched the ground, and her shoulders were hunched up with manifest evidence of pain; and what added to the comicality of the picture was that the little pancake called a "hat," was pushed forward and hung over her eyes just as Frank Chanfrau used to cock his "kady" in "Mose." And so, tipped over upon her toes by the rise in her *chignon*, and half blinded by the hat forced over upon the tip of her nose by the same aggressive *chignon*, the sufferer stumbled along the street in a stage suggestive of extreme dizziness. It is to be hoped that these aspiring *chignons* will complete their journey, pass entirely over head, and disappear with the "hats" they are now crowding out of place. As for the new devices of Queen Fashion it is not the province of this writer to speak. They are wonderful to behold; but there is consolation in the fact, that nothing could be worse, more expensive, more ungraceful, more ridiculous than the fashions just gone or going out of date. There is every reason to believe that we shall soon find that women have not only feet but heads; and if it shall also be found that those heads have half as much brains inside as they have had horsehair outside, the day of jubilee will begin to dawn.

THE FINE ARTS.

—The Academy of Fine Arts of Paris has proposed the following questions for the "Concours Bondin" for 1868:—

"To explain clearly the difference and the analogies which exist between Greek and Roman architecture. To determine, whether it be by fact or deduction, what artists and workmen contributed to the construction and decoration of public edifices or of private dwellings, either in Greece or in Italy, and in other parts of the empire, and what was the social and civil condition of these artists and workmen."

The Academy has again given notice of the subjects for the "Concours Bondin" for the year 1878:—

"To investigate and demonstrate the degree of and influence which is exercised upon the fine arts by the means of nationality, politics, morals, religion, philosophy and science. To show, in some measure, who of the most eminent artists have been free from this influence or dependent upon it."

—An engraving by Rembrandt, "Christ Healing the Sick," was recently sold at auction in London. The sum offered was £200, and after an animated competition it was finally adjudged to Mr. C. J. Palmer, of Bedford row, at the enormous sum of £1180. It is described as "a magnificent impression in the first state, before the diagonal lines on the neck of the ass on the right, etc., with marvellous effect of burr: undoubtedly the finest known. It is on Japanese paper, with a large margin, and is in the most perfect condition. Not more than eight impressions in this state are known. First, the one above described; two are in the British Museum; the fourth is in Mr. Holford's possession; the fifth now belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch; the sixth is in the Bibliothéque Impériale, Paris; the seventh is in the Imperial Library, Vienna, having an inscription in Rembrandt's handwriting on the back, to the effect that it was the seventh taken from the plate; and the eighth is in the museum at Amsterdam."

Personal.

—The Duke of Beaufort is to have the garter.

—Hepworth Dixon's "New America" has reached a third edition in London.

—Bishop Whitehouse is to have a "welcome" from his diocese on his return to Chicago.

—Tilton was in Hartford recently with his "Corner Stone of Reconstruction."

—John Ruskin has written a long and crotchetty letter about co-operation.

—Bergh is in Albany officially investigating the Legislature.

—Colonel R. I. Owens, President of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, is lying quite ill in Richmond.

—John Jay Knox, Esq., having had his bond filed and approved, entered yesterday upon the discharge of his official duties as Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 15.

The Printing Investigation.

In accordance with the resolution of the Joint Committee on Printing, J. D. Defrees, Superintendent of the Public Printing, yesterday made a report to the House, which present certain mysteries which require explanation from Mr. Wendell, the former incumbent. From this report, it appears that about forty thousand reams of paper are used for the Government printing each year. Contracts for the amount required are made at the beginning of the year with the lowest responsible bidder by the Joint Committee on Printing, and bids for the quantity for the current year were closed last month, and the awards made. Upon taking an account of stock, however, Mr. Defrees, who was elected two or three weeks since, discovered in the warehouse 36,000 reams of paper, a sufficient supply for the balance of the present year. Investigation reveals the fact that this paper had been purchased at the price paid at the beginning of the year during the last two months of Mr. Wendell's official career, although the price of paper had decreased from January, 1866, to November, 1866, six dollars per ream, making a difference against the Government of upwards of $100,000 on the excess of the amount required at the date of the last purchase. The contracts made for the present year, under the above circumstances, will probably be cancelled by the Government.

Reconstruction in Virginia—The Feeling in Other Southern States.

Information from Richmond received in this city to-day represents that General Schofield's order assuming command of Virginia as Military Governor gives entire satisfaction. It was read in the House of Delegates and referred, after considerable debate, to the Committee on Federal Relations. The Senate was actively employed in a political discussion on the Wilson bill.

Senators Ould, McRae, Tront, Mercer, Robinson, and Keene have returned to Richmond from Washington, having, as is reported, partially accomplished the passage of the Wilson bill in the United States Senate, which was the object of their mission.

Political movements are in progress all over the State of Virginia. Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Fredericksburg, Williamsburg, and other counties have, by a popular vote, called a State Convention under the Sherman bill.

A gentleman from Georgia informs me that the people there were ready to accept the terms of the Sherman bill under the proposition of ex-Governor Brown. I am in receipt of information from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, and Texas, as well as Virginia, that the negro vote will undoubtedly be on the Rebel side under this bill, and also, I believe, in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, where the Rebel element is stronger than in any of the States.

Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—A fire at No. 59 Lower market, this morning, nearly destroyed the dry goods store of J. M. Johnson. The loss is about $16,000; insured for $13,000.

Ship News.

MOBILE, March 14.—The Star of the West cleared to-day for Liverpool, with 3109 bales of cotton.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, March 14.—Sales of 2250 bales of Cotton; market firm; middling uplands, 28¾@29; receipts to-day, 539 bales.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 96⅛; Reading, 102¼; Canton Company, 50; Erie Railroad, 59⅜; Cleveland and Toledo, 118; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96¼; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 79⅛; New York Central, 103¼; Illinois Central scrip, 115¼; Cumberland preferred, 35; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Hudson River, 136; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109¾; do. 1864, 107¼; do. 1865, 109¾; new issue, 106⅝; Ten-forties, 97¾; Seven-thirties, first issue, 105½; all others, 105⅜. Sterling Exchange, 8; at sight, 9½. Gold, 134¼.

A CANADIAN MINISTER'S WEDDING GIFTS.—A Canadian paper mentions, among other gifts received by John A. Macdonald, the Attorney-General West, on the occasion of his wedding, the following:—A set of opals and amethysts, and a collar of diamonds and rubies, presented by the delegates from the Maritime Provinces; a table service, of massive silver, by the Canadian Ministers; a bracelet of diamonds and pearls, by Governor Hincks: a boudoir work table, by Viscountess Hill; an Ormolu set, by Hon. John Rose; divers bracelets and articles of jewelry, by Hon. and Mrs. Howland, Colonel Comberland, &c.

AN ELECTRIC BOAT.—M. Molin's electric boat is to be tried in the grand basin of the Tuileries. Its inventor hopes to prove that electricity, as a motive power, possesses many qualities superior to steam; and, should the success of this experiment be demonstrated, M. Molin will be entrusted with the application of his discovery to a large vessel.

FATAL DUEL AT VIENNA.—A duel took place at Vienna on the 16th ultimo, between Prince Bernard of Solms, captain of artillery in the Austrian service, and a nephew of the King of Hanover, and Count Erhard Wedel, late aid-de-camp to the King of Hanover. Prince Solms was shot through the right lung, and died on Sunday morning.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS IN FRANCE.—There are in France upwards of two thousand prisons and houses of correction, and the average number of people of both sexes confined in them is fifty-five thousand. The cost of the maintenance of these establishments is fourteen million four hundred thousand francs.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Williams Homicide—Fifth Day.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

The large attendance of persons still continues.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Gendell, on opening for the defense, said:—Murder is a crime which is peculiarly adapted to excite our indignation. We can coolly and dispassionately consider many offenses, place ourselves as it were one side, and be prejudiced neither for or against the alleged offender. This crime, however, excites our apprehensions for our own safety and that of our relatives. We wonder whether our turn may not come next. We exercise all our powers to bring to justice the murderer, in order that in future others may be deterred from injuring us.

Our Creator has implanted within us a desire to solve enigmas, to clear away mysteries. When some mystery arises which, so far as our knowledge extends, admits of but one solution, we are apt, without further inquiry, to accept that solution as the true one. If a crime of more than ordinary turpitude has been committed, and but one person is charged with the commission of that crime, the whole community is too apt, without waiting for proper inquiries to be made, to cry out with one voice that the person accused is indeed the criminal, and ought to be at once severely punished.

The ordinary course of justice seems too slow. It is too often necessary for the officers of the law to guard their prisoners against mob violence; and our land has been frequently disgraced by the execution of innocent men, in an hour of excitement, by the degree of Lynch law. Nor is this feeling confined to mobs or to the community at large. It sometimes finds its way even into courts of justice. Sir Matthew Hale, in speaking of another crime, says:—"The heinousness of the offense many times transfixes the judge and jury with so much indignation that they are over-hastily carried on to the conviction of the person accused thereof, by the confident testimony of sometimes false and malicious witnesses."

I therefore ask the jury carefully to distinguish between the two distinct allegations, that a crime has been committed, and that the prisoner is the criminal; not to allow their indignation against the offender, whoever he may be, to be turned into indignation against one who is merely charged with being that offender. These remarks are caused by some expressions in the opening of the District Attorney, which are calculated to excite their passions against the prisoner and to mislead them. After denouncing the crime and the criminal, he proceeded to assert that in no single case of deliberate, contrived murder, within his experience of twenty years, had the murderer escaped. This assertion was made in the hurry of a speech. I feel confident that the District Attorney could not have made such a remark coolly and deliberately. Probably one-half the verdicts rendered by coroners' juries are "Found drowned," or "Came to his death by violence at the hands of persons unknown," or to that effect, and it is very rare in such cases for the Commonwealth to pursue the inquiry further.

The only murder of which I know anything personally is a case in which the dead body of a woman was found in what is now the Twenty-seventh Ward. By some means the body was traced across Market street bridge. A Doctor was arrested on the charge of having poisoned her. He was held for a few days and then discharged, and no further proceedings were held against him. Nobody was tried or convicted for this offense; and here, in one instance at least, the murderer escaped. Mr. Mann's argument, if drawn out in full, would be something like this:—"No murderer has escaped within twenty years; therefore the murderer will not escape in this instance. Gotlieb Williams is the only person charged with this murder. If he escapes, the murderer will escape—therefore he is the murderer." This argument refutes itself when drawn out in full. It is only dangerous as an insinuation, as used by the District Attorney.

Mr. Gendell then said he would state the evidence upon which they would rely to prove the innocence of the prisoner. Then we meet with a difficulty—to prove that a man is innocent is to prove that he is not guilty, that he did not commit the offense; to prove a negative is a thing which is always difficult, sometimes impossible. The law does not require us to do this, for it is a rule that he who alleges a thing must prove it. Besides which every man is presumed to be innocent till proved guilty. The man who arrested Gottleib told him that if he was innocent and could prove it, he would get off. I want the jury distinctly to understand that this is not necessary. But we will attempt even this most difficult task.

The examination of the witnesses for the defense was continued:—

John Mens sworn—I testified in this case for the Commonwealth; I remember the Democratic procession on the Monday evening before Mrs. Miller was found dead; I rode in that procession; Gotlieb Williams was in the wagon with me; he was sitting on the bottom of the wagon; there was fifty or sixty torches carried in the wagon; there was a great deal of oil spilt; some of the torches were broken, and the oil ran out; I next saw Gotlieb on Tuesday morning, the 18th of September, in Hamilton, below Tenth street, crossing Hamilton, in the rear of Williams' court, leading into Buttonwood street; he crossed the street and went into the court in the rear of Miller's house; I saw the same marks on his clothes that I had on mine—coal oil marks—and a great deal of it; four or five marks; it was kind of a brick dust color; the material of his clothes was a kind of a drab; the stains on my clothes wore out; I could not rub them off; in the wagon, at Ninth and Chesnut, he told me he was tired of sitting on the bottom, and asked me if I would help him up; I assisted him on to the side of the wagon; I saw him here yesterday and to-day, and it appears to me he looks better and has more strength in his legs; I have known him from boyhood; he generally has great difficulty in getting along; I have known him to drop his cane, and I picked it up on several occasions; I never saw him about Twelfth and Hamilton streets, but have between Tenth and Eleventh streets, where my place of business is; I was formerly proprietor of the slaughter-house occupied at present by Stubin & Necht; I am a butcher; I butchered there.

Q. Did you have any trouble in getting the blood out? Objected to and sustained.

Cross-examination—I judge it was coal oil in the lamps; they said so.

Q. Did you ever use the word "stain" from coal oil? A. I have.

Coat shown to witness. He was requested to point out the stains. Several places he thought resembled the stains as he saw them on Tuesday; the stains now are darker than they were then; I didn't take particular notice of his pantaloons; I did not see any blood stains on him on Tuesday.

Direct examination—I was about fifty yards from him when I saw him on Tuesday; on Wednesday I saw him about 8 o'clock and noticed the same stains.

Re-cross-examination—I did not pay particular attention to his clothes on Wednesday.

Joseph M. Pile sworn—I remember visiting the slaughter-house with Mr. Worrell, in Garden street; it was on the east side of the street, above Hamilton, or in that neighborhood; I don't know the proprietors; but one of them was the same who testified before the Coroner; I remember a large man telling Mr. Worrell the slaughter-house was as clean when Gotlieb Williams was there as it was then, and it was impossible for him to get blood on him in the slaughter-house; I remember your (Worrell) calling his attention to the floor; there was some little blood on the flood; there was some on the walls, some apparently fresh and some stale; a careful person might go in there for a little while, and not get blood on them; but a person going in there and sitting down might carry the marks away with them; I remember seeing blood and water running down the gutter; he said something to the effect that a person would not get blood on them from that place.

Cross-examined—The only fluid blood I saw was running down the gutter; I didn't see fluid blood there that would saturate the pants unless they were pressed down against it; we went in the slaughter-house; I did not get blood on my clothes, nor did Mr. Worrell, as I know of; I didn't take notice whether the butcher had blood on his clothes.

Re-examination—If a man fell in the gutter where the blood and water were running down, I think it would saturate his clothes.

Re-cross-examined—The contents of the gutter were, I judge, water and blood; I don't think the proportion was 50 parts of blood and 50 parts of water; I judge from the color it was about a quarter blood.

Q. Did your nose ever bleed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever notice how many drops of blood it took to render the basin of water crimson, red, or pink? A. I never counted the drops; I do not believe a teaspoonful of blood would turn a basin of water to a reddish color; I don't think the water was running; I presume it had been stopped off.

Louisa Detkly sworn—I have known Gotleib Williams over a year; I lived in the house with him at Frederick Fickner's, his uncle; I was the housekeeper; I have often heard him say he would commit suicide; he often said he would go up to the top of the house and jump off, or take laudanum; he would never get well; I have tied his shoes and helped him to put on his clothing; I have helped him up when he was lying down or sitting down; I have seen him fall down; he could not get up himself, but I had to help him.

No cross-examination.

Mrs. Martha Shrimp sworn—I live in Haywood's place, formerly called Williams' court; I have lived there between five and six years; I remember the day on which Mrs. Miller was found; I have often heard screams before that day; I heard afterwards where they came from; I have heard them more than once, but could not say how often; they attracted my attention at the time; it was in the morning, from a quarter to half-past seven when I heard them; the screams were loud.

Mrs. Mary Yost sworn—I live in Haywood's place; I have never heard screams early in the morning; as a general thing the people in the court are out at about 7 o'clock, sweeping the pavements and talking to one another at their doors; my house is No. 5; there are two houses above me in the court; we have a flat on our house, which overlooks the yards in the neighborhood; we can plainly see into Mrs. Miller's yard from it.

Detective Taggart, who had been previously sworn, testified that when Williams was brought to the Station House, and the examination was being made, he stated he had been to the slaughter-house; I went there, and found he had been there; he said he was at Fisher's tavern, Ninth and Noble streets, at ten minutes before 7 o'clock.

Question by Mr. Worrell—Did you go there? Objected to, and sustained.

Henry Williams was then called, but Mr. Mann objected.

Mr. Worrell—I want to show by the brother of the prisoner that he made every search to find the man whom his brother informed him he had a fight with; that he offered a reward of a hundred dollars, and published it in the papers.

The reason why I offer this is simply this:—The District Attorney may say, and very properly too, "they made no effort to find this man; why don't they bring him here? Why did they not make some attempt to find this man with whom Gotlieb Williams had a quarrel?" The brother first offered a reward of twenty-five dollars and then afterwards increased it to a hundred. It was advertised in the *Public Ledger*, a journal that goes almost everywhere, but he never found him.

Mr. Mann—I object, may it please your Honors, for this reason. They offer proof that the defendant fought a man. Now I apprehend that the first thing to show is that there was such a man in existence. They should first bring some proof that they saw him in altercation, and having a fight with this man. They should give some testimony as to the existence of the man *before* they prove that they made efforts to find him, and whether they were not trying to find a myth, a mere creature of Gotleib Williams' imagination, and not a substantial human being. Therefore I apprehend that they must first show that such a man was in existence, and that they made an effort to find him. In Armstrong's case they advertised for the man and woman that were in the wagon with the chickens, and who put blood on him. But they didn't get them, and didn't prove that there ever were such a man and woman.

You cannot show that you made any search to find a man unless you show there was such a man to be found, because if there was no such man it would amount to nothing. It is not a real *bona fide* thing. Until they show there was such a person, they ought not to be allowed to show they made search to find him.

At this juncture the Grand Jury came in, and presented the following presentment:—

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

To his Honor James R. Ludlow, Judge of Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the city and county of Philadelphia:—The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania inquiring for the city and county of Philadelphia for February sessions, upon their respective oaths and affirmations, do present, That they have acted upon six hundred and seventy-nine bills; four hundred and twenty of which have been found true bills, and two hundred and fifty-nine ignored.

The Grand Jury have visited the Almshouse, and found it well conducted, by good and experienced managers. They also visited the County Prison, House of Refuge, and Eastern Penitentiary, and found them to be in good order, and under excellent management. In connection with the above, we fully endorse the previous Grand Jurys in regard to the erection of a House of Correction.

With a population of over 6000 souls, in the above institution, we hope our citizens will at once see the urgent necessity for such an institution, and that the proper authorities will take immediate steps to carry out that important measure.

The Grand Jury would recommend that more restriction be put upon the many low drinking houses and taverns which infest our city, being convinced that most of the cases of assault and battery and malicious mischief which have been before this Grand Jury have grown out of disturbances at these places.

In conclusion the Grand Jury congratulate the Court upon at last having obtained for the transaction of their business comfortable and commodious quarters by the erection of the new Court House.

WILLIAM W. GRAHAM, Foreman.

DAVID B. FOX, Clerk.

Judge Ludlow, in receiving the presentments, said they referred to the House of Correction. This subject had been before the Court a number of times, and he understood the Councils were making efforts to build one. At last a proper place had been secured for the transaction of criminal business.

Mr. Worrell then submitted the following to the Court:—

The defendant offers to prove that he made every exertion to procure the evidence of the man with whom the fight occurred at Twelfth and Willow on the morning of the 19th of September last, that he advertised and offered a reward of $100 to any one other than the man himself who will give notice of the whereabouts of the man.

Mr. Worrell—That is our offer.

Mr. Mann objected.

The benefit of an exception was asked for, but not granted.

The defense here closed.

Detective Smith recalled—On the morning, or shortly after his arrest he was taken to the photograph gallery; he walked from the office down the iron steps to the gallery without any cane, and up four flights of stairs without any assistance, and walked back again in a like manner; I was not present at any time when he boasted of being strong; I remember his saying previous to his being paralyzed he was able to whip any one.

I went up into the market and saw the woman at the stand in regard to his presence; Mr. Taggart and I were there, and had a talk with her; she had hardly any recollection of the occurrence; she knew Williams, and he was in the habit of coming there and getting his meals; she thought he was there on Wednesday, but could not tell the time.

Mr. Dwight then opened in behalf of the Commonwealth. He reviewed the evidence submitted, and thought the jury could have no difficulty in convicting the prisoner.

During Mr. Dwight's address, Mr. Mann called Mr. Coulson, who testified that he had taken a subpoena to Mrs. Alice Holden, and that he had reported to Mr. Mann that she was in a critical condition, subsequently that he had gone after and learned that she was well enough to be out in the morning, and that she was now here.

The District Attorney asked that she be called.

Mr. Holden sworn—I am slightly acquainted with the prisoner; I remember the day Mrs. Miller was killed; I saw the prisoner on the morning of that day, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, or fifteen minutes past 7, in Hamilton street, going up Williams' court; I had a fair view of him; he looked as usual; I was sitting nearly opposite the court in Hamilton street, upstairs.

Cross-examined—My house is nearly opposite the court; I know him when I see him; I have seen him there hundreds of times, going into Williams' court in the morning; I could not see how far he went up the court; he was just turning the corner to get into the court; I saw his back; I didn't see his face; it was the upper corner of the court I saw him turning; I did not see him on Tuesday; I can recollect where I was on last Wednesday; also on the Wednesday preceding; also on the day before that; I was in bed for three months previous (laughter); it was about fifteen minutes past 7 when I saw him.

Mr. Dwight then resumed. He said you could not find another man who walked as Williams did, hence this witness was enabled to recognize him though she did not see his face. When Williams was seen going into the court at a quarter before 7 o'clock nothing was noticed unusual in his appearance; but when he was seen at a quarter before 8 o'clock, at Eleventh and Buttonwood streets, his appearance was noticed to be peculiar enough to cause the exclamation, "Why, Gotleib looks as if he had fallen down in a slaughter-house."

The statement of the prisoner, made to the Detectives, might be true and it might be false. If he was an innocent man he would tell the exact places he had been that day, so that they could be corroborated; but if he was guilty he would invent a falsehood in order to screen him from consequences which he dreaded. Part of his statement was true, and part was not.

In reference to the place where the cuff was found, he denied ever being in the yard. The part of his statement in reference to the fight is utterly false. Let him show us—he has had nine months to do it—the human being, after he left Fisher's that morning, that saw him go up Noble street to the corner of Twelfth. If he can do that, then, gentlemen, acquit him.

It was invented for the express purpose of concealing his accounting for his whereabouts from a quarter of seven to a quarter of eight on Wednesday morning. It was the mingled emotions of the mind that flushed his cheek above and left it pale below.

The court took a recess at half past one until three o'clock.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—Morris Holland and John Powell were put on trial, charged with picking the pocket of P. J. Aiken, of Nashville, Tennessee, in the neighborhood of Thirteenth and Chesnut streets. The defense is as to the identity of the accused. Jury out.

Robert Senson and Franklin McBride were found guilty of the larceny of some chickens.

John Kelly was found guilty of the larceny of a watch. He took it from the pocket of the prosecutor.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Stroud, and Read.—The following cases were argued:—Oakes vs. Oram; Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company vs. Fales.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Friday, March 15, 1867. }

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was very little doing; 10-40s sold at 98, no change; 109⅛ was bid for old 5-20s; 109 for 6s of 1881; and 105¼@105½ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 102, no change; and old do. at 97¼@98, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅛, no change; Camden and Amboy at 132, an advance of ½; Philadelphia and Baltimore at 55⅛, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 61¼, no change; 34 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 14 for Catawissa common; 29⅛ for Catawissa preferred; and 45 for Northern Central.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Southwark sold at 100 and Mechanics' at 33. 136 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 56½ for Girard; 95 for Western; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 45 for Consolidation; 60 for Commonwealth; and 62 for Union.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53⅞, no change; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 32, no change. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 14⅞ for Susquehanna Canal; 55⅝ for Delaware Division; and 56 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133⅞; 11 A. M., 134⅛; 12 M., 133⅞; 1 P. M., 134⅛, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"A case of interest to commission merchants was recently decided in Chicago. The defendant was instructed to sell for the plaintiff a lot of wheat at a certain figure, seller's option, ten days, plaintiff putting up a margin. A few days after the sale was made, wheat advanced almost enough to swallow up the margin. The defendant called on plaintiff for more margin, which he refused to put up. The defendant then filled in the "short" to protect himself, at a loss to the plaintiff. Subsequently, and before the option had expired, wheat suffered a material decline. The plaintiff sues to recover his probable gain. The defendant pleads custom. The Court holds the plea is not good, as the evidence shows that the custom of 'filling in' at the 'running out of margins' is universal among the commission merchants of that city. Verdict for plaintiff."

—The debt of the United States, less the amount of cash in the Treasury, amounted on the first of the current month to $2 540,753,989.80. The following table shows the progress of the debt since the outbreak of the Rebellion:—

March 4, 1861	$66,180,854.88
June 30, 1861	88,498,670.29
June 30, 1862	502,921,404.28
June 30, 1863	1,093,464,090.22
June 30, 1864	1,721,847,933.84
June 31, 1865	2,757,253,274.86
August 31, 1865	2,757,253,275.86
September 30, 1865	2,748,061,844.71
October 31, 1865	2,740,968,877·40
November 30, 1865	2,714,747,433·29
January 1, 1866	2,716,581,536·19
February 1, 1866	2,716,898,152·63
June 1, 1866	2,670,288,367·52
August 1, 1866	2,633,699,276·38
September 1, 1866	2,595,683,168·22
October 1, 1866	2,573,336,041·08
November 1, 1866	2,551,310,005·72
December 1, 1866	2,549,631,238·22
January 1, 1867	2,543,325,174·62
February 1, 1867	2,543,349,748·56
March 1, 1867	2,530,763,889·80

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R........................ 51

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '61..rg.	107⅛	27 sh Southwark Bk.	100
$200 U S 10-40s..cp.sls..	98	180 sh Penna R.	56⅛
$5000 Pa 5s..past due...	99⅛	86 sh Leh N stk..ls.b5	53⅝
$10000 do..... cp..ls..	94⅛	1 sh Cam & Am.	132
$1000 City 6s, Old.	98	49 sh Wilm R...s5wn..	55⅛
$700 do..........2d..	97⅞	100 sh Maple Sh...s60..	1½
$1700 do.. New..ls..	102	200 sh Sch Nav Pf.	32
$100 Lehigh 6s '84.	91	100 do..........s5..	32
100 sh Ocean Oil.	2·56	100 do.	32
100 sh Read R.........c..	51	200 do........ls.s5..	32

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109@109¾; do., 1862, 109¼@109½; do., 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, new, 106¾@106⅞; do 5s, 10-40s, 97½@97¾; do. 7·30s, August, 105½@105¾; do., June, 105@105¼; do., July, 105@105¼; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17¼@17¾; do., July, 1864, 17@17¼; do., August, 1864, 16½@16¾; do., October, 1864, 15¼@15¾; do., December, 1864, 14½@14¾; do., May, 1865, 12½@12¾; do. August, 1865, 11¼@11¾; do., September, 1865, 10¾@10¼; do., October, 1865, 10¾@10¾. Gold, 134@134¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109@109¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¼@109¾; do., 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107¼@107¾; do. new, 106¾@106⅞; 10-40s, coupon, 97½@97¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105¼@105¾; do., 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105¼@105½; Compounds, December, 1864, 14½@14¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 15.—There is a fair home consumptive inquiry for Flour, and holders of choice lots, particularly, are firm in their views. Sales of 1400 barrels, including superfine at $8@8·75; 1600 barrels extra at $9·50; 900 barrels Northwestern extra family at $11@12·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at $11·50@14; and 300 barrels fancy at $15@16·50. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7@7·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is very little prime Wheat offering, and this description is in good demand, while common qualities are in good supply and almost unsalable. Sales of 1500 bushels choice Pennsylvania red at $3@3·10; and California at $3·12@3·15. Rye moves slowly, with small sales at $1·35@1·38 for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and in good demand at an advance. Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at $1·05 in store; 500 bushels Western mixed at $1 in the cars; and 20,000 in the elevator at $1·05. Oats are in good request, with sales of Pennsylvania at 63@64c.

Nothing worthy of notice doing in Barley or Malt.

There is a steady demand for contraband Whisky, which sells at 75c.@$1·20 ℔ gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................MARCH 15.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............26 | 11 A. M..............33 | 2 P. M..............38

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Morning Star, Coalfleet, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Clifford, Hewiney, Porto Rico, J. Mason & Co.
Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Mary M. Snee (new), Creighton, Milton, Caldwell, Gorton & Co.
Schr Mary, Case, Bridgeton, G. C. Carson & Co.
Schr M. Bowman, Charlesworth, Milton, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, 8 days from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Francis, Devinney, 2 days from New York, with mdse. to D. Cooper & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship W. H. Moody, Durkee, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 28th ult.

Barque M. Chadwick, Paine, from Genoa, at Licata 9th ult., and sailed for Philadelphia 25th.

Brig Breeze, Sheehy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Messina 16th ult.

Schr Lewis Mulford, condemned at St. Thomas, was sold on the 20th ult. for $390.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Arrived, steamship City of Cork, Bridgeman from Liverpool.
Steamship Iowa, Craig, from Glasgow.
Steamship Haze, Starkey, from Mobile.
Steamship Juno, Smith, from Wilmington, N. C.
Ship Hermon, Cruickshank, from Callao.
Barque St. Devenick, Brown, from Leghorn.
Barque A. Kinsman, Means, from Havana.
Brig Sabina, Ferris, from Mayaguez.
Brig Victoria, Anderson, from Cardenas.
Brig Nellie Gay, Gay, from Cardenas.
Brig G. F. Peniston, Burgess, from Cienfuegos.
Brig Sophie, Strout, from Brunswick.
Brig Bogota, Lindsley, from Aspinwall.
Brig W. M. Nash, McBride, from Para.
Brig Lima, Hill, from Cienfuegos.
Brig Time, Manning, from Curacoa.
Schr C. S. Baylis, Steel, from Mobile.

Cleared, steamships Victor, Gates, New Orleans; H. Livingston, Baker, Savannah; ship Carolus Magnus, Ashby, San Francisco; barques Yumuri, Johnson, Sagua; Industrie, Hilcken, Bremen; St. Clair, Bolles, Naples; brigs Rising Sun, Schofield, Arroyo; Insulaneren, Jensen, Santa Cruz; R. McK. Spearing, Clark, Matanzas; Sunny South, Bailey, St. John, N. B.; schrs J. Wheaton, Decont, Falmouth; Keokuk, Small, Matanzas; S. R. Jameson, Jameson, Havana; Lola Montez, Sparrow, Inagua; Goldfinder, McBride, Ragged Island; Ellen Nancy, Wood, St. John, N. B.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"Malignant Legislation."

From the Tribune.

One of the President's court journals in Washington censures Congress, and especially the Senate, for what it calls "malignant legislation." By this it means the numerous rejections of the Presidential appointments to office. Let us look at this charge for a moment.

President Johnson came into office by the gracious support of the Republican party, thereunto induced by much profession of loyalty. He found that party in possession of the Government. To a certain extent—we do not say an unlimited extent—he owed it allegiance. That is to say, where two capable men applied for an office, one Republican and the other Democratic, he was bound to appoint the Republican. Where there was no competent Republicans, no one, of course, could object to a Democrat.

The Senate was generous in this matter. When one of the best offices in New York was given to Mr. Odell, a supporter of McClellan, he was confirmed, and nothing was said, although there were a thousand Republicans in New York quite as competent and deserving. It came to pass that the President conceived "a policy." It was a peculiar policy, ill-begotten, monstrous, out of parallel with nature. It was tenderly loved and reared. The nation shunned it. Office-holders avoided it, and exasperated his Excellency by declining to follow his teachings. An occasional Hessian like Mr. Randall, or some poor, forlorn devil of an office-beggar and office-broker like Mr. Weed, endorsed it. Brave, good Republicans spurned it, and the people sustained them.

Then came general proscription. Mr. Dennison was driven out of the Cabinet, not withstanding his jaunt to New York after the President's celebrated speech. Mr. Harlan and Mr. Speed were banished. A renegade was made Postmaster-General, another was placed in the Interior Department. The Treasury was assaulted. Men who had acquired a knowledge of the intricate and perplexing revenue system were suddenly thrown out, and ignorant adventurers appointed. We do not think it too much to say that ten millions of dollars have been wasted by these changes in the revenue. In New York we have seen the most disgraceful transactions—frauds in the customs, in the excise, in the revenue collections. Two Congressional Committees have been here, stirring around and producing the most startling and disusting revelations. In Philadelphia it was even worse, and as to the West, we have heard nothing but complaint.

While Mr. McCulloch was debasing the Treasury service, Mr. Randall was removing Postmasters by the hundred "for political reasons," Mr. Stanton was sending the radical Terry out among the Indians, and adding stars to the shoulders of Custer, and Mr. Seward was appointing such men as McGinnis to represent us abroad, and listening to the gossip of spies and adventurers. Treachery was rewarded. Men were honored for hypocrisy, and the vast patronage of this Government was hawked along the streets and doled out to renegade Republicans, Copperheads, and Secessionists. What remained? Was the Senate tamely to submit to this degradation? Was it to allow its friends to be punished for their opinions? Was it, on higher grounds, to permit a McGinnis to succeed Campbell—or a Cowan to replace Motley? Was it tamely to permit over a thousand postmasters to be driven out of office because they were not as easy of conscience as Mr. Randall? Was it to indorse Mr. Seward's Peeping Tom and dirt-eating diplomacy?

We say no. We honor the Senate for its intrepidity. There are individual cases where we might have acted differently. If General Couch was rejected as Collector in Boston, we do not see why General Dix was confirmed as Minister to Paris. Still, on the whole, the Senate has done well. If the public service is deranged, President Johnson and his Cabinet are absolutely to blame. We trust that every Copperhead and every renegade Republican sent to the Senate for confirmation will be rejected and again rejected, until the President comes to his senses in the matter of patronage, and learns that the offices of this Republic are for the good of the people, and not a part of his personal property, to be given to those who choose to be his slaves.

The Approaching Collapse of the Republican Party—Mr. Johnson's Policy.

From the Herald.

Parties, like nations, rise, flourish, decline, and disappear. It is the universal law of nature. The present Republican party of this country has had a short reign, but its campaigns against the old effete Democracy have been those of the great Napoleon against Austria, "short, sharp, and decisive." Yet this powerful party, called into life for the purpose of arresting the extension of slavery, has fulfilled more than its appointed mission in the complete extirpation of slavery and in the elevation of the emancipated black race in the South to the radical ultimatum of civil and political equality. These great issues being settled, new issues must inevitably come into the foreground, and a new organization of parties in reference to the future policy of the general Government.

President Johnson, with the keen scent of an old politician, has struck upon the trail of the money question as the great issue upon which our political parties are next to be divided. He is right in this; but his particular view of the impending conflict, as publicly detailed in his behalf by Private Miles O'Reilly, is distorted, exaggerated, and full of mischief. It takes the broad, downhill road to repudiation, national dishonor, and national bankruptcy, the only opposition programme against which this Republican party may hold its ground until the debts (twenty-five hundred millions) of our great and terrible war for the Union are fully paid. Miles O'Reilly, however, though figuring in this matter as the private secretary and attorney of Mr. Johnson for the Southern district of New York, has no doubt overshot the mark, as poets, in their flights of fancy, are apt to do. Nevertheless, the Republican party has reached its culminating point, and its leaders and managers, in looking ahead, are becoming alarmed. As evidence strongly supporting this fact we published yesterday a very suggestive Washington letter from George Wilkes to *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, written the next day after the final passage of the new Reconstruction bill over the President's veto.

Wilkes is a shrewd observer. As an experienced man of the world, as a gentleman jockey and radical politician, he knows a thing or two. He is evidently, likewise, as intimate in the councils of the radical camp at Washington as Miles O'Reilly is with the private views of Andy Johnson on public affairs. The profession of a jockey, involving a thorough knowledge of all the points of excellence or inferiority in a horse, he has been applied to some purpose by Wilkes in regard to politicians. As at a single glance, from his nostrils to his tail and his pasterns, Wilkes knows all about his horse, so in a single glance, under the same rules of judgment, he knows his politician. In this respect the jockey, as a man of science and fixed facts, has an immense advantage in a view of the political situation over the poet and his flights of fancy. It is the difference between Agassiz and Beecher in a description of a Greenland whale or a woolly horse.

Mark, then, what Wilkes says of the dilemma of the radicals at Washington. He says that when the Reconstruction bill had become a law they saw clearly "that the man at the other end of the avenue, who now stands utterly without a friend or a party, may in less than six months have at his back the compact power of thirteen States and all the Copperhead party of the North;" that then, with its two-thirds of each House of Congress destroyed, the Republican party will become demoralized and will perhaps be broken up. The only remedy, he contends, in order that the military machinery of Southern reconstruction may be given into upright hands, is the removal of President Johnson. He must be removed, or with the weapon which has been furnished him in this Reconstruction bill he may demolish the Republican party.

This, then, is the radical difficulty at Washington, and the secret of the new movement for the President's impeachment. It is manifest, however, that since the passage of the Reconstruction bill, and with the general belief that Mr. Johnson will "see the law faithfully executed," it is manifest, we say, that this alternative of impeachment has so far lost ground in Congress that it may be considered as virtually abandoned. Let Mr. Johnson faithfully execute these new laws of Congress, and even the impeachment investigation will be given up. He has the case in his hands, and by straightforward, honest work, he may by next December have all the excluded States at his back in both Houses of Congress. Of course, this will produce a complete change in our present party organizations, in Congress and out of Congress, North and South; unquestionably, as Southern slavery and all its accessories will be settled, the money question in all its phases, national debt, national taxations, expenditures, currency, banks, everything, will form the absorbing question of the day, marking party lines, as in the time of Jackson.

In this view of the coming conflict, if Mr. Johnson will only take time by the forelock, in a careful message to Congress, defining a well-considered financial policy of reform, economy, and retrenchment, he may still become master of the situation. The statement of his views of the tendencies of this financial question as given to the world by Miles O'Reilly is overdone. It puts Mr. Johnson in a bad position, and is operating to strengthen Chief Justice Chase and the political pipe-layers of his financial system. Twenty-five hundred millions of money are at stake, and Mr. Johnson owes it to the country to define his position officially on this subject, as soon as practicable, in a message to Congress. The political advantages which are thus offered him, moreover, no shrewd, aspiring politician, or wise statesman would overlook. To Mr. Johnson here is still another golden opportunity which ought not to be lost.

The Model Domagogue.

From the Times.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, there was some discussion upon the Senate resolution to appropriate a million of dollars for the relief of starving people in the South. Fernando Wood, the Pecksniff of Bloomingdale, was opposed to the project—first, because the Government ought not to distribute alms—and secondly, because he was satisfied that there was no destitution that would justify the expenditure. Benjamin F. Butler was also opposed to the resolution, not because there was no suffering, but he believed in letting them suffer; if they wanted relief, let them divide up the lands of the rich, and so get relief. No one would look for other action by Mr. Butler; his views are well known to be vindictive in the extremest degree. But Fernando Wood has been believed to be the friend of the South—if such a man can be a friend to anybody except himself; he has shed many tears over the sufferings inflicted upon the Rebel States by the radical Congress; he took active measures in the beginning of the war to forward guns to the Governor of Georgia, which were to be used to fire upon Sumter; he favored the cause of Rebellion until the aroused loyalty of the country became too demonstrative to render such a course safe, and then he flopped over and came up at the Union Square meeting as a model War Democrat. Indeed, he had the credit of raising a regiment—the State footing the bill—and earned the honor of being soundly abused in the Richmond papers for treason to the Southern cause. But this spasm of apparent patriotism was manifestly the result of moral coercion; it was no longer safe to send telegrams to Governor Brown, nor was it eminently healthy to be prominently known as a sympathizer with treason. The war over, however, and personal safety again assured, our model demagogue resumed his lamentations over the sufferings of his Southern clients, and his influence—such as it is—was counted upon to bring them the earliest possible relief. But whera is the weeping Jeremiah now? It is proposed to send a little food to starving women and children, to be distributed without question as to race or standing as to loyalty; even radicals of the rankest sort favor the project; but Fernando Wood says "No;" it hurts his conscience (!) forsooth; he is painfully exercised lest such a donation should be unconstitutional; he thinks there is not much starvation, but if all the South were dying for the lack of food, it would not do to feed them unless so nominated in that great bond, the Constitution. This is the extent of Mr. Wood's sympathy for suffering children. Their weakness is that they lack the right of suffrage. But what if the victims were Fenians, each one with a vote at his back? The case would be bravely altered. Already the shrewd Fernando has set his trap for the Irish vote by resolutions of sympathy with the insurgents in the Kerry Mountains, and so pressing did he deem the need of this sympathy that he wanted to suspend the rules to put the job through the House instanter. We cannot predict the fate of the proposition to relieve the South, but thus far it appears to have life enough to withstand the insane vindictiveness of the hero of Fort Fisher and the cold-blooded vampyrism of the model demagogue.

Parisian Politeness and British Propriety.

From the World.

Let *Punch* toss up his hat, and the staid Britannia wave her teapot about her comely head in triumph! Let the British *paterfamilias* be exceeding glad, and the "solid men" of our own New England indulge in a sober joy. The Emperor of the French and his architectural "Man Friday," the Prefect Haussmann, have announced their high will and pleasure that, during the great Exhibition of 1867, the versatile and volatile Parisians shall purge and live cleanly, abandon their most characteristic naughtinesses, and behave themselves before company. "As a mark of respect to visitors," we are informed, "a general surveillance of the manners, order, and decorum of the French metropolis will be especially enforced." A single one of the regulations thus proposed to be carried out must have carried deep dismay into the quarter of Notre Dame de Lorette, and made of the Chaumiere a mere Carthusian waste. "No woman is to be suffered to go unaccompanied into a café or restaurant after dusk." If the British *paterfamilias* or the Bostonian missionary of moral ideas desires to take a little supper after a masked ball, he may do so without fear of intrusive dominoes or adventurous *depardeuses*. It is impossible to exaggerate the consideration thus shown by the French authorities for the ways and habits of their guests. But one can't help suspecting that the objects of all this politeness may not be absolutely delighted at receiving it. There is such a thing as "being too civil by half." Far be it from us, of course, to so much as hint that the British *paterfamilias* or the Boston missionary of moral ideas who finds himself in Paris would ever dream of doing as the Parisians do. The maxim, "when in Rome be a Roman," is usually interpreted by the true British or American Protestant to require that he should lose no occasion of snubbing the idolatries and insulting the idolators of the Popish faith. He bears his pure testimony against the "scarlet woman" by walking into Santa Maria Maggiore with his hat on. And in like manner, of course, be puts down the modern Babylon by dining off roast beef or buckwheat cakes with his family, instead of supping at the Maison d'Or with "casuals" from the Rue Bergere. But will not the pleasant consciousness of a superior propriety be somewhat abated if all the world behaves properly? What is the use of being better than the Parisians, if one does not distinctly see that one is better than they? Futhermore, it is a part of the Oriental religion that "good Bostonians when they die go to Paris." But what sort of a reward will this be if Paris becomes just like Boston? Putting the best possible construction on the Emperor's motives, as we heartily desire to do, we are yet constrained to fear that in this special matter he has rather overdone a good thing. It is not too late, however, fortunately, to retrace his steps. Perhaps it would be worth while for the English and American Commissioners (the majority of whom must pretty surely have some leisure on their hands) to unite in a respectful remonstrance on the subject, and to represent to his Majesty that, merely as a matter of scientific curiosity and of international information, the English and American visitors to France would be obliged to him to modify his views, at least so far as to appoint one day in each week on which the Parisians may be suffered to give free course to their native depravity, for the instruction and edification of the rest of mankind.

The Showman on the Stump.

From the World.

In the opening stump speech in the Congressional campaign in Norwalk, Connecticut, the other night, Mr. P. T. Barnum uttered the following striking sentences upon the all-important subject of "reconstruction":—

> Instead of meeting me on fair political ground, they throw into my teeth "Joyce Heth," "Mermaid," "Woolly Hose," and "What Is It," and other advertisements of the great museum I control, and which has been extolled by our greatest scientific men as a fine collection in its way. * * * If my "mermaid" was formed by an ingenious conjunction of the upper half of a monkey with the latter half of a codfish, as is charged, I at least gave young persons a better idea of a mermaid—if such an animal exists at all—than the poetical one—of a lovely maiden, with the tail of a fish and the voice of a siren, "combing her blue hair with a comb of pearl." Or, if it is necessary that the poetical mermaid should be impressed upon the mind, a better impression can thus be arrived at, than by never receiving any actual idea of a mermaid at all. The pedigree of Joyce Heth may have been a little faulty; but the memory and influence of the Father of his Country could not but have been revived and intensified by one who was said to have been his nurse in childhood. The "woolly horse" was certainly a curiosity, as every one acknowledged, and must have given rise to valuable suggestions to men of science. And if there is any one who ever came to a definite conclusion as to what the "What Is It?" really was, I should like to see him state his views. My museum is certainly a valuable contribution to art and science, and I am yet to see the first person who says that they did not get their money's worth in wandering through its various apartments.

The question of "reconstruction" in the Fourth Congressional District of Connecticut, then, comes down to the reconstruction of original codfish and aboriginal monkeys into ultra-marine mermaids; and the candidate for Congress boldly challenges a discussion upon the "What Is It?" asking any man, who has "come to a conclusion" as to what was the "What is," to "state his views." But, seriously, the ever-enterprising P. T. B. must laugh in his sleeve at the verdancy of a political public that does not see that Mr. Barnum is only using his Congressional nomination as a magnificent means of advertising his museum. What, indeed, is Congress in comparison with the unrivalled collection of curiosities which "our greatest scientific men" have so extravagantly extolled? What are the exploits of even such a war-horse as Butler beside the "valuable suggestions to men of science," resulting from the exhibition of the "woolly horse," and who has "ever wandered through the different apartments" of the Capitol at Washington with the feeling sure to result from a visit to the museum, that he had got his "money's worth?" These are questions to be asked; they are asked on the stump in Connecticut; and every voter is informed that, though military reconstruction in the Southern States may be a good thing, the great collection of curiosities is absolutely unrivalled.

KEITH & PICKETT,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE,
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MACHINERY OILS.
Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.
No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue.
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MEDICAL.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remarks. READ AND REFLECT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

Dr. Wm. Wright.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your Tar Syrup, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved.

MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

This is to certify, that I have used Wright's Tar Syrup, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me.

Respectfully yours, THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1864.

Dr. W. Wright.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your TAR SYRUP, which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.

E. E. THOMAS, 135 S. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S,
No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,
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HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

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W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP, let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-oz. duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.

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AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.
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Will open at this location in a few days
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
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WHITE GOODS,
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VEILS, ETC. ETC.,
Selected by one of the firm in the
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Warranted superior to any others in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot be broken by falling, and
NEVER BECOME GLOSSY.

These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools in Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also

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The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
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CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package is labelled and marked, Patented February 10, 1863. 1 4 fmw3m rp

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$23,000,000.

AN ACT
TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

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7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY.
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2rp No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

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NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
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LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES
FOR SALE
AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton: including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
2 28tf TREASURER.

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112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
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A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
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Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED;
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Nathan Hilles,	B. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 10 3m

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
11 Three doors above Walnut.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of City Councils were held yesterday afternoon, their regular day. The weather outside was so fine that the lobbies were almost deserted. The business transacted was this:

Select Branch.—President Spering was in the Chair.

A note was received from the Mayor announcing his approval, by signature, of a batch of ordinances.

A note was read from the Board of Control asking an appropriation of $400 for certain repairs to schoolhouses.

A communication was presented by Mr. Bumm from Mr. Derbyshire, relative to a newspaper statement that certain parties were endeavoring to cause a repeal of the act providing for the widening of Delaware avenue. Mr. Derbyshire earnestly, and somewhat indignantly, denies the truth of the statement.

A resolution asking the State Legislature not to repeal the act for the widening of Delaware avenue was presented by Mr. King.

Mr. King said that he was constrained to offer this resolution because certain individuals who suffered from the proposed improvement were endeavoring to bring about a repeal of the law in question. The Girard estate has paid a large sum in damages to such persons, and he desired the prompt adoption of this most important resolution.

Colonel Page very pointedly characterized the course taken by private parties who oppose a great public improvement because it does not benefit them. Mr. Page advocated the passage of some general law providing a remedy for this evil. Upon every topic connected with the streets of the city the speaker thought the only approach to the Legislature should be through the Councils of the city.

The resolution passed unanimously.

A note was read from Mr. Graeff, Chief Engineer of the Water Works, naming his appointees, as follows:

Clerks—Sterling Bell, Wm. H. Holliday, James Zimmerman.

Inspectors—F. F. Footes, Samuel McIntyre, Jos. E. Low.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. Bumm, chairman of the Committee on City Property, to which was referred the subject of the disposal of the lot of ground upon which now stands Moyamensing Hall, reported an ordinance providing for the sale of the materials of the building and the ground upon which it stands. Referred.

The ordinance requires the Commissioner of City Property, Mr. Charles Dixie, to advertise for bids for it and the property to be thus disposed of to the highest bidder.

A resolution that a joint committee of five be appointed from each Chamber to make arrangements to entertain a delegation of Boston Councilmen, now in the city on public business, was offered by Mr. Van Cleve, and agreed to.

Mr. Wagner, from the Committee on Law, to which had been referred the purity of the Schuylkill water, reported as follows:

Philadelphia, March 14.—To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia—Gentlemen: Your Committee on Law, to whom was referred the annexed resolution offered by Mr. Evans, entitled "Resolution of Instruction to the City Solicitor and Chief Engineer of the Water Department;" and also the annexed resolution offered by Mr. Harper, entitled "Resolution of Instruction to the City Solicitor," beg leave to report that they have considered the subject matter of the resolutions, and report back the one offered by Mr. Evans with a favorable recommendation, and ask its adoption. Agreed to.

An ordinance to pay $2000 to Nathan Nathans for injury done to his property by the opening of Broad street, in the vicinity of Columbia avenue, was agreed to.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Police to report an ordinance providing for the erection of a station house in the Seventeenth District was reported by Mr. Barlow, with instructions to the committee to report as soon as possible. Referred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. King offered a resolution asking a repeal by the Legislature of the act authorizing Councils to issue bonds bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest per annum.

This was agreed to.

Mr. Page rose to a question of privilege relative to a reply of Chief Engineer of the Gas Works Manuel, made under the authority of City Councils.

The Chair declared his remarks out of order.

Mr. Page appealed.

The decision of the Chair was sustained by a vote of 10 to 6.

A communication was received from the City Solicitor naming William M. Meredith and Edwin Olmstead as assistants to his department in a suit at Washington, in the case of the heirs of the Girard Estate to recover the Girard property from Philadelphia. [These gentlemen conducted the suit previously, when judgment was given in favor of the city. The heirs have carried the case to the United States Supreme Court.—Rep.]

Agreed to, without debate.

An ordinance was taken up providing for a large number of culverts in various parts of the city.

Mr. Hodgdon, while conceding that many of these culverts would be very desirable, yet the Mill creek culvert ought not to be built. It would cost $195,000, and the grading of the street some $50,000 more. The fund on hand for the purpose was but $17,000. This job ought to be postponed for a few years, at least. Mr. Hodgdon moved to strike out the Mill creek culvert.

The discussion was protracted for near an hour by Messrs. Fox, Cattell, King, Van Cleve, Gillingham and Page.

Colonel Page closed the debate by declaring his resolve to vote for the bill. It was not a question of locality, but a question of health, and for this he should support it. The miasma arising from this creek ought not to be permitted to exist. It is not the Twenty-fourth ward alone, but the entire city is concerned. Into this creek flows a fearful amount of filth. A great hospital, a large railroad depot, and very many factories are drained into it. We had a visitation of cholera last year, and may have a pestilence again. We cannot stop to think of our treasury; there is that in the air that must compel us to vote for this bill. We must do it because a power that we cannot control demands us to do it for our own protection.

Mr. Cattell pledged the faith of the Twenty-fourth ward that if the loan was made it should not go upon the market.

Mr. Barlow cheerfully sustained the bill.

It passed with unimportant amendments.

A bill to increase the salaries of the Messengers of Councils to $1000 was adopted.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Marcer in the chair.

Mr. Wm. D. Martin presented a resolution directing the City Controller not to sign warrants for the item of $6000 to the Board of School Control for the payment of salaries of the officers of the Board. Referred to the Committee of Finance.

Mr. Little presented a resolution to allow the fire companies on the west side of the Schuylkill to attend fires in the city proper.

Mr. Bardsley, a petition of citizens of Twenty-second ward for sidewalks in Day's lane.

Mr. Hancock, a communication from Jacob Colladay, contractor for the new court-house, stating that he had lost $1612 by his contract, and asking for that amount. These were all referred.

Also, a resolution directing the Committee on Fire and Trusts to inquire into certain firemen's riots on March 3d. Agreed to.

Mr. Earnest, a resolution censuring the Commissioner of City Property for removing a one-armed soldier from the superintendent's post in Norris Square. Referred.

Mr. Stokes, a resolution directing the City Solicitor to proceed against certain parties quarrying stone in Syracuse street, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth.

Mr. Simpson, an amendment, that the City Solicitor inform Councils why a certain party is taking clay from Columbia avenue, near the Ridge Road. The amendment was accepted, and the resolution then agreed to.

A communication from Jonathan H. Pugh, in reference to the bad condition of Cumberland avenue, on the Delaware, was sent to the Committee of Port Wardens.

Mr. Armstrong offered an ordinance to appropriate (extra) $500 for improving the boulevards of South Broad street. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

At four o'clock Mr. Hetzell moved to take up the House of Correction bill. The matter came up on the resolution and ordinance reported last January—the resolution petitioning the Legislature to pass an act to vacate Eleventh street, between the county prison and the parade ground, and to fix the title of the parade ground in such manner as to allow the erection of a workshop for prisoners; the ordinance appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a House of Correction on the parade ground, or such other ground as the Committee on House of Correction may select.

A motion to strike out "parade ground" from the resolution was agreed to.

A motion was then made to amend the ordinance by referring the erection of the building to the inspectors of the county prison.

Mr. Simpson argued against the selection of the parade ground. In a few years, he said, improvements will extend thitherward, and the prison will be removed. Ten or fifteen years ago the House of Refuge was taken from its former site and removed farther west. Building improvements crowded it out. To-day the march of improvement is towards the section of the city on which stands the prison. It must soon be removed, and the city should now purchase a hundred acres of land in the remote part of the city, or river navigation, where building materials are cheap, and there erect a house of correction. Then when the prison is to be removed it can be placed side by side with the House of Correction, and when the Almshouse is forced from its present location it will also go to the same spot.

Mr. Willets said that the question of site is the question of erection. If the Parade Ground should be devoted to the purpose then the building will be erected. If the Parade Ground is rejected there will be no house of correction, and the reason is this: There is a large piece of ground, unoccupied, valueless, save for this purpose. The city owns it. It was provided for the extension of the county prison. Manipulation turned it into a Parade Ground, and now it should revert to its original purpose. The convicts in Moyamensing can all labor on the new building, and if the Parade Ground be chosen the building will at once go forward, but alter the site and there will be no building erected.

Mr. Potter argued in favor of the same views.

Mr. Mershon declared that the House of Correction would be a pest spot in the Twenty-sixth ward. The county prison is so already, and the House of Correction will render the nuisance tenfold. He suggested the Almshouse grounds as a suitable location.

The debate was continued until nearly 6 o'clock.

Finally a motion was made to strike out "Parade Ground" from the amendment.

Mr. J. C. Martin called the previous question. The call was sustained.

The motion to strike out the "Parade Ground" was agreed to.

On agreeing to the title, the Chamber referred the whole subject to a special committee.

The resolution from Select Council to appoint a committee to entertain the Boston Councilmne was agreed to.

The committee were named—Messrs. Hancock, Ray, Billington, Wagner and W. D. Martin.

The two latter declined.

Mr. Mitton presented resolutions of sympathy with the people of Ireland in their brave but unequal struggle with England for liberties denied during seven hundred years.

Mr. Wagner—I move to refer to the Committee on Law.

The motion to refer fell.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Messrs. Palmer and O'Neill were added to the Committee on Entertainment.

The Chamber, by a vote of 20 to 20, refused to suspend the rules, to allow the Chamber to continue in session after seven o'clock.

Mr. Shoemaker, for the Committee on Finance, reported ordinances as follows:

To appropriate $1854 for the salaries of two officers of the Court of Quarter Sessions for 1867, the appointments having been made first of February, 1867. Passed.

To appropriate $2675 to the Inspectors of county prison, to increase the salaries of the officers and employes of the prison. The old appropriation is $25,125, the increase would make it $27,800, raising the salary of the Superintendent from $1800 to $2000 per annum, and the others proportionately. Postponed.

To appropriate $2120 to the Board of Health for the salaries of additional officers, an assistant officer, an assistant clerk, and two additional nuisance inspectors. Postponed.

To increase the salaries of Messengers of Councils to $1000 per annum. Passed.

To release the sureties of Hill & Smith, contractors for cleaning the streets. Postponed.

Mr. Ray, chairman of the Committee on Highways, reported the following resolutions:

To grade Tenth street, from Morris to Jackson street, First ward.

To open Thirtieth street, from Bridge to Haverford street, Twenty-fourth ward.

To lay board sidewalks on Township Line road and Ashmead street, Twenty-second ward.

To increase the salaries of the bridge watchmen to $730 per annum, and to appropriate $2120 for the increase for 1867.

To open Twenty-seventh street, from Federal street to Clark's lane, Twenty-sixth ward.

To open Twenty-ninth street, from Lehigh avenue to Ridge avenue.

To grade Nineteenth street, from Fisher's lane to Thorp's lane.

To grade Dean, Lentz, Forty-first and other streets.

They were agreed to. Adjourned.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT RELATIVE TO MERCANTILE TAX.—The following decision relative to the application of the mercantile tax law to manufacturers has been rendered. The case was argued in January, and a few days since Justice Read, of the Supreme Court, in equity, delivered an opinion, from which we make the following extract:—

The plaintiffs allege they are the proprietors of a tan-yard, where they manufacture hides into leather, and sell part so manufactured to shoemakers and others at their tan yard, and the rest they sell or consign for sale on commission to commission leather merchants in Philadelphia and elsewhere, and sell at their tan-yard their own manufacture exclusively, and do not keep any store or warehouse away from said tan-yard. They also allege that there are many other tanners under like circumstances who are also assessed, and the bill is formed so as to permit them to come in and become parties thereto. In form it is a class bill.

They claim to be not liable to assessment, by virtue of a proviso of the 11th section of the act of 22d April, 1846 (P. Laws, p. 488), and the decision of the Supreme Court in the Commonwealth vs. Campbell, 9 Casey, 380. This case was decided prior to the acts of 1862 and 1866, which appear to make the Court in the first case, and the mercantile appraisers in the second case, which is the one before us, final arbiters, from whose decision there is no appeal to any other tribunal.

In Com. ex rel. Rawle vs. Supervisors of Colley Township, 5 Casey, 121, it was said if the Treasurer attempted to sell land for road taxes paid to the Supervisors, he would be restrained by injunction. In Hughes vs. Kline, 6 Casey, 227, it was held that the decision of the Court of Common Pleas, on an appeal from the County Commissioners, under the act of the 26th of April, 1850, is conclusive upon the parties, both as to the assessment of their real estate for the purpose of taxation, and to the regularity of the proceedings of the County Commissioners; and it was also held that a bill for an injunction to restrain the collection of the tax could not be maintained.

In Miller vs. Gorman, 2 Wright, 309, an injunction was granted against a supervisor and collector where no opportunity had been given to work out the road taxes, which was a condition precedent to collection by legal process.

None of these cases authorize this application to a court of equity to restrain the collection of all taxes due to the State of one class, which by the very tribunal to which the State has entrusted these assessments and collection, and from whose decision there is no appeal, have decided that these plaintiffs, and all others in similar cases, have been rightfully ascertained and assessed.

This question has been so ably discussed and decided in Macklot vs. The City of Davenport, 17 Iowa Reports, 379, by the Supreme Court of that State, that I think it unnecessary to repeat the reasons so forcibly given by that tribunal for denying in this case the interposition of a court of equity. Injunction refused.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOSTER HOME.—A most agreeable celebration was held yesterday afternoon at the new building of the Foster Home Association, Twenty-fourth and Poplar streets. A large audience, composed mainly of ladies, filled the large corridors, and appeared much interested in the features of the entertainment. The building is of stone, spacious, tastefully constructed, well planned, well lighted, and has wide, cheerful halls on every floor. It is as yet but partially furnished, owing to the lack of means on the part of this laudable institution.

The exercises, yesterday, on the occasion of inaugurating the new Home, were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Eccleston. Rev. Thomas G. Allen questioned the children, superintending their excellent recitation of Scriptural passages, after which various bright-faced little ones lispingly recited childish pieces. Rev. Phillips Brooks delivered an eloquent address upon the benevolent objects of the Foster Home, and earnestly detailed the works for good which existed for it to embrace.

The occasion was of special interest to the lady managers, permitting them to behold that for which they have so long and ardently struggled, viz., the erection of a plain, comfortable, and convenient house, in which they can probably shelter one hundred destitute children, instead of only sixty, as formerly.

The Home is in debt $10,000, which must be paid before the 1st of June, or a mortgage to that amount will have to be made upon the building. The aid of a generous public is requested.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.—A public meeting was held last evening in Temperance Hall, Race street below Eighth, under the auspices of the Female Anti-slavery Society. The hall holds about 300 people, and was well filled.

Mrs. Lucretia Mott presided, Miss Sarah Pugh Secretary. The annual report congratulates the society that a bill had passed the Senate permitting colored people to ride in passenger cars, and expressing a hope that the House would concur. The entire report was made up of a review of the progress made by the negro in obtaining the common privileges of humanity during the past year.

The balance in the treasury is $108, said the Treasurer in her report.

The meeting then adjourned.

There was a large meeting of the friends of Ireland last night at National Hall, at which resolutions were adopted requesting the President not to interfere in the present struggle of the Irish to gain their independence. Especial stress was laid by the various speakers upon the fact that the Atlantic cable is in English hands, and that no reliance whatever is to be placed in the reports concerning the uprising of the people in the Emerald Isle.

There were present a large number of ladies, and the oratory was spirited and earnest. The utmost confidence was expressed by the speakers that, with fair play on the part of the United States, Ireland could achieve her liberty. The propriety of following the example of the Alabama and Shenandoah was very pointedly hinted at, and the result of the meeting will be a special appeal to the President and to Congress to stand aside and see fair play.

A handsome sum of money was last night added to the fund raised at the last meeting, of which the proceedings were duly published in our columns. The speakers last evening were the same able gentlemen who held forth on the former occasion.

FENIAN MASS MEETING.—Last evening the Fenians held a mass meeting at National Hall, in Market street, above Twelfth. The hall was well filled, the fair sex being well represented. The meeting was opened by the selection of Colonel M. Kirwan as President, and the following gentlemen as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:—

Vice-Presidents—E. W. C. Greene, John O'Byrne, Richard Vaux, John P. O'Neill, V. Crozier, George Northrop, Thomas Fitzgerald, Peter McIntyre, E. P. Robinson, John Lavens, D. Giltnan, W. G. Turner, Thomas Horan, and Andrew Wynne, Esquires.

Secretaries—Colonel J. P. Dunne, J. Bergin, J. E. McDermott, William Donnelly, P. Murphy, J. McGittigan, P. McMenamin.

Colonel Kirwan, on taking the chair, stated that the object of the meeting was to request the authorities at Washington to grant the Irish such freedom of action, in the present struggle for national life, as was granted to the late Southern Confederacy by the English Government; also, to receive aid from those who have to give for the men at present struggling for national existence.

Speeches were made by Colonel T. P. Fitzgerald and John O'Byrne, after which a petition was circulated for signatures to be sent to Congress.

PENSIONS TO VETERANS OF 1812.—The City Treasurer has received a list of the names of persons entitled to a pension under the act of Assembly providing for an annuity to the soldiers of the war of 1812. The money will be paid on and after Monday next.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the body of John Dupes, aged 35, who died from intemperance, at the Fourth District Station House.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES........6·12 MOON RISES........2·53
SUN SETS........6·07 HIGH WATER........10·05

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour from the above.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
EDMUND A. SOUDER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
GEORGE L. BUZBY,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.			
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada	Feb. 19
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Feb. 20
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
America	Southampton	New York	Feb. 27
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 2
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23
FOR EUROPE.			
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Mar. 16
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Fulton	New York	Havre	Mar. 16
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 16
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
America	New York	Havre	Mar. 21
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 23
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 16
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22
Corsica	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 30
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc.	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Premier, Crowell, Barbados, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Thomas Holcombe, Godfrey, Matanzas, Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr C. S. Carstairs, Price, Boston, Scott & Sons.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Fenton, Norfolk, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Mary and Frances, Boyle, Petersburg, do.
Schr W. C. Atwater, Glover, Boston, Preston Coal Co.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Bennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans, via Havana 9th inst., with mdse. etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Left at Havana, steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, for Philadelphia, to sail at 4 P. M. same day. Passengers from Havana—Mr. J. Angulo, Mrs. J. Angulo, and child. Passengers from New Orleans—Gen. C. A. Hartwell and lady, Col. E. P. Loring, Major Jesse Fettie, Capt. H. K. Bicker and servant, Captain L. Crooker and lady, Capt. N. Burbank, Capt. J. B. Ferguson, Lieut. W. H. Corrie.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Schr A. Edwards, Somers, 3 days from New York, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr D. V. Streaker, Van Gilder, from Charleston, with lumber and iron to captain.

Schr Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, 3 days from New York, with barley to order.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr W. C. Atwater, Glover, from New London.

Schr C. S. Carstairs, Price, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Joseph Clark, Carver, for Chinchas, sailed from Callao 13th ult.

Steamship Chase, Crossman, hence, at Providence 13th inst.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, from Havana for Philadelphia, put into Norfolk yesterday afternoon, short of coal.

Steamship Whirlwind, Fargo, hence, at Providence 13th inst.

Steamship Kensington, Hedge, for Boston, cleared at New Orleans 12th inst.

Steamship Empire, Price, hence, at Norfolk 12th instant.

Steamship Virginia, Smithers, from Richmond for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 12th inst.

Brig Alma Jane, Flynn, from St. Martins for Philadelphia, remained at Hamilton, Ber., 2d inst.

Brig Haze, Hall, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.

Schr M. L. Vankirk, Haley, hence, at Providence 13th instant.

Schrs J. Buchanan, Callahan, and Geo. S. Reppler, hence, at Norfolk 12th inst.

Schr Modesty, Weaver, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs John Griffith, Cobb, and J. B. Austin, Davis, hence for Boston, at Newport 12th inst., and sailed again.

Schr W. Bement, hence for Greenport, at New York yesterday.

Schr Willow Harp, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr M. B. Mahony was towed to Holmes' Hole 12th inst. from Tarpaulin Cove, where she was ashore. She was being discharged 13th, and would be taken on the railway next day.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A lighthouse has been erected on the Bluff at the south side of the entrance of Port Natal, at an elevation of 282 feet above high water, a light from which will be exhibited on the 22d of January, 1867.

The lighthouse is in lat. 29 52 50 S., and lon. 31 3 35 E.

The building is an iron tower, in the form of a frustrum of a cone, 81 feet high, painted white, centre of light being 70 feet above the base, exhibiting a revolving white light of the second class (dioptric), attaining its greatest brilliancy once every minute.

It is visible in all directions from north (round by east and south) to S. 59 W., and can be seen from a ship's deck 24 miles in clear weather.

The above light is not visible from the Aliwal Shoal, which is 25 miles S. 53 W. from the lighthouse; vessels should not, therefore, when coming from the southward and westward approach the shore nearer than four miles, or shoal their water under 40 fathoms, using the lead freely until they make the light well out from the deck, when they may stand in until it bears N. 59 E, which bearing will keep them outside all known danger, until they are abreast of the Umlazi river (about 9½ miles below the lighthouse), when they must keep it more to the northward, as the land trends more to the eastward, giving the shore a good berth of a mile, and when the light bears about W. NW., they can haul in to the northward for the anchorage, anchoring in 8½ to 10 fathom, with the lighthouse bearing SW. to SW. ½ S., distant one mile.

W. E. ARCHDEACON,
Master R. N., Admiralty Surveyor.

N. B.—The above bearings are magnetic.

LOST OR DESTROYED—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY, No. 1494, in name of JAY COOKE & Co., for twenty-eight shares, dated June 7, 1862, having been lost or destroyed, application has been made to the Company for its renewal.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. 2 22 f1m8t

STOLEN, ON THE 8TH INST., CERTIFICATE No. 2266 of Delaware Division Canal Company, dated October 25, 1866, for fifty shares stock in name of Annie L. Atlee; also, Certificate No. 351 of Maryland Gold Mining Company, dated August 31, 1866, for 100 shares stock in name of Edwin A. Atlee.

EDWIN A. ATLEE,
2 22 ftu8t No. 44 N. FIFTH Street

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

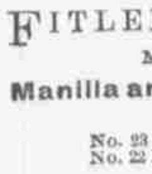
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12¾ Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14¾



T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS, and Traveling Goods generally.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24¾

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [2 2¾] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10¾ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27¾rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11¾ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY.
GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

M. BERNHEIM,
Having reopened the Store
NO. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Will continue his old business,
MILLINERY GOODS,
With the addition of
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers. 3 8 1m

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 18¾

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD, BIRD, BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
3 2 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

EDWARD DUNN,
(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
2 Philadelphia.

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly tended to.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6¾ No. 103 JONES Alley.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
BENEFIT OF
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
TWO FINE PIECES.
To commence with the two act Drama entitled the
LIONESS OF THE NORTH.
Elizabeth........Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
To conclude with the three act Comedy entitled
THE WONDER.
Donna Violante........Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
Only Day Performance of
THE STREETS OF PHILADELPHIA.
SATURDAY EVENING,
Last Performance of
THE STREETS OF PHILADELPHIA.
MONDAY, REAPPEARANCE OF
MISS HELEN WESTERN.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
"OURS" CROWDS THE HOUSE NIGHTLY.
THIRD WEEK OF "OURS,"
BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
TO-NIGHT (Friday) EIGHTEENTH TIME OF
"OURS," "OURS," "OURS."
WITH NEW SCENERY, NEW EFFECTS
THE HUT AT SEBASTOPOL,
CORRECT COSTUMES,
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS,
A FULL AND EFFICIENT CAST,
and MRS. JOHN DREW
as MARY NETLEY.
Seats secured one week in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
GREAT DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 15,
BENEFIT
of the Charming, Youthful, and Versatile Artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
when she will perform her great characters,
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
in C. W. Taylcure's sensational drama of
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT,
the merits of which may be nightly seen in
THE SOBS AND TEARS OF SYMPATHY.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THOMAS MAGUIRE and } MANAGERS.
Professor RISLEY,
THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE
WILL APPEAR THIS WEEK ONLY ON
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
March 13 and 16,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING EACH DAY.
Prices as usual. No extra charge for securing seats.

CONCERT HALL.
GRAND REOPENING
By the Two
PEAK FAMILIES BELL RINGERS,
assisted by the
BERGER FAMILY.
For a short season, commencing
MONDAY, MARCH 18,
and continue every evening during the week.
GRAND CONSOLIDATION
of three distinct and separate Companies,
making the largest troupe of Bell Ringers in the world.
TWENTY-FIVE PERFORMERS.
2 Bell Tables, 2 Solo Harpists, 2 Solo Staff Bell-Players, 280 Silver Bells.
GRAND MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, where a diagram of the Hall may be seen and seats secured three days in advance.
Tickets, 50 Cents. Reserved Seats, 75 Cents.
No half price in the Evening. Children admitted to the Matinees for 25 Cents.
3 14 9t GOODHUE & CHASE, Business Agents.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
JARVIS & SCHMITZS'
LAST SYMPHONY CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1867.
SOLOISTS:
MAD LLE CAMILLO URSO
The celebrated Violinist,
Mr. CHARLES H. JARVIS.
The GRAND ORCHESTRA, numbering FIFTY PERFORMERS, under the direction of Mr. CHAS. SCHMITZ.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR, to be had at the Music Stores. 3 9 6t

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—A GRAND CONCERT by the PUPILS of the MONROE GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Will be given under the direction of Mr. A. R. TAYLOR, assisted by Mrs. MOZART, Soprano, of New York; Mr. WILLIAM A. BRISCOE, Tenor, and Mr. H. A. CLARK, Pianist,
AT THE MUSICAL FUND HALL,
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 15.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Trumpler's, Lee & Walker's, and Andre's Music Stores, Chesnut street.
A limited number of reserved seats can be had at Trumpler's, S. E. corner Seventh and Chesnut streets. Price 75 cents. 3 12 4t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

VENUS.—POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THIS BEAUTIFUL PAINTING.
No one should fail to see it.
ART GALLERY, No. 1305 CHESNUT Street.
Admission, 25 cents. [3 11 6t*

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Factory, Hudson City, N. J.
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ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL."

[TESTIMONIAL.]
SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.

I have always recommended the FABER polygrade lead pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but after a thorough trial of the AMERICAN POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS manufactured by the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., N. Y., I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the FABER or the old ENGLISH CUMBERLAND lead pencil, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.

These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead; even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for pencils.

LOUIS BAIL,
Professor of Drawing, etc.

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3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price. Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1867.

A Word of Caution to the Contributors to Southern Relief.

We would drop a word of caution to our citizens in making contributions for the relief of the Southern poor. If they would avoid being imposed upon, and the danger of having their contributions misapplied or appropriated to personal ends, *let them make their donations directly to some well-known and responsible organization, and avoid putting their money into the hands of special agents, no matter how well recommended*. No safer method can be devised than to put contributions directly in charge of the Bureau for Freedmen and Refugees, of which that noble Christian patriot and soldier, Major-General Howard, is the head. Its agents are scattered all over the South, are well acquainted with the circumstances of the people in the various localities, can be depended upon to make a wise and impartial distribution of the benefactions committed to their trust, and will do the work *free of charge*, as they are paid by the Government.

The American Union Commission, of this city, of which Samuel V. Merrick is President, offers to take charge of the distribution of funds for the relief of the South. This is a safe and reliable organization, composed of our own citizens, and having excellent facilities for doing the proposed work.

We drop this word of caution, because whenever the community is aroused to give by the spectacle of suffering on a large scale, there are always a greedy brood of cormorants who make their appearance, collect funds, and pocket the proceeds. We saw something of this some six or eight years ago, when contributions were made to the starving poor of Kansas. If the benevolent would have their contributions reach the class for whom they are designed, let them contribute solely through established and responsible agencies. Avoid giving money to private individuals, trusting to their honor and judgment for a proper application of it.

Law Reforms.

There is a bill now before our Legislature allowing interested parties to testify in their own suits. This is a measure of legal reform already adopted in many of the States of the Union, and probably destined to prevail in all. The old assumption that the right way to get at the truth is to exclude the very parties who know the most about it, is being very generally abandoned. The theory now is that it is better to let all the facts in the case be brought out. The fact that a party is interested may go to affect the credibility of his testimony, but ought not to exclude it. Interested parties undoubtedly would be tempted to testify as favorably as possible for themselves, and in some cases might even commit downright perjury; but both sides would be heard, and it is a difficult matter for a false witness to stand the test of a skilful and searching cross-examination. We have no doubt that in a great majority of instances a jury, after hearing the testimony of the parties interested, in connection with the other testimony, would be enabled to more justly find a verdict according to the real merits in any given case than they would without the testimony of such parties.

In many instances, to deprive a man of the right of testifying in his own case is to deprive him of justice altogether. The facts may be known only to the parties themselves. What propriety in such cases can there be in preventing them from testifying?

We believe that the allowing of parties to testify in their own cases, and the allowing of verdicts to be found by two-thirds of a jury, would be two reforms which would go a great way in securing a better administration of justice throughout the country. We regard the latter as quite as important as the former. A single corrupt juryman can now defeat the ends of justice in any case. If he do not prevent the finding of any verdict at all, he can force the finding of such an one as shall accommodate his notions rather than the ends of justice. In a vast majority of instances, we believe that a verdict found by eight jurors out of twelve would conform more nearly to the law and the facts of the case than a unanimous verdict of the twelve.

A Ritualistic Specimen.—The last proceeding of the New York Ritualists were conducted somewhat as follows:—At eight in the evening, the clergy, three in number, entered the church, accompanied by the choristers, one of the latter having a large gilded cross of black walnut. A Lenten hymn was sung as processional, after which the rector knelt at the foot-stool, and chanted the Litany. The sermon followed, the preacher preceding it by marking himself with the sign of the cross, and repeating an invocation to the Trinity, after the manner of the Church of Rome. The performance was closed by chanting the *Miserere*, and the special Collects for Ash-Wednesday.

Inconsistent.—Our Democratic contemporary attempts to make a little capital out of the opposition of General Butler and some other Republican members of Congress to the bill appropriating one million dollars to the relief of the poor of the South. It takes no notice of the opposition of its political friends, Fernando Wood and Chanler, to the same measure. Wood's opposition was of the most radical character, for he declared, on the strength of his own personal observation, that the "South *did not need* any help from the North." Our contemporary would do well to devote a little of its surplus invective to the members of its own party.

The Commissioner of Education.—We are glad to record the appointment and confirmation of Hon. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, as Commissioner of Education, under the recent law of Congress providing for a Department of Education. Mr. Barnard has long been known as one of the ablest men connected with the cause of public schools. He has been at the head of the School Department in the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and in Massachusetts, also, we believe. He is an accomplished public speaker, has made the subject of education in all its aspects a specialty for many years, and will bring to his new position a vast fund of experience and information. The appointment is one eminently "fit to be made," and augurs well for the usefulness and success of the new Department of Education.

Manufacturing Hope.—The New York *World* occupies half a column with a list of the various towns in New Hampshire in which the Democracy have achieved gains. Most of the towns indicate an increase of from two to ten of their inhabitants. From these astonishing changes the *World* congratulates itself that the prospects of the Democracy look bright. The radicals have swept the entire State, carrying all their candidates, and actually show an increase in the total vote polled, the causes for the greater increase of the Democracy being found in the fact that the friends of a certain defeated candidate for the Republican nomination omitted to vote for his successful competitor. If the Democratic party shows no greater signs of returning life than that evinced in the Granite State, we think it is dead beyond resurrection.

Illinois Central Railroad.—The annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad conveys a better idea of the growth of that State than any panegyric. It states that the earnings for the past year amount to $6,546,741·56, showing a deficit, as compared with 1865, of $634,456·90; the operation expenses, $4,371,294·09, being $634,990·18 less than in 1865; and the net earnings, $2,175,447·38, against $2,174,924·10 in 1865—being about the same as last year. The deficit, as compared with the previous year, appears entirely in the passenger traffic, and is owing to the closing up of the war and consequent falling off in the transportation of troops. The immense amount of traffic, and the increasing development of the resources of the West, is best evidenced by the transportation of this one road.

The Growth of Our City.

Mr. Parton, in a recent number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, tells the wonders of Chicago—a city built in thirty years, and which now bids fair to rival all her great sisters of the Old or New World. We read with interest the description of its size, and have heard Philadelphians express wonder at what an enormous city it must be. By reading that one article many life-long residents in our midst are made more familiar with the new metropolis of the North-west than they are with their native municipality. Most of our readers do not know what an enormous affair the City of Brotherly Love really is. They know that part bounded by a few squares north of Market and extending a few squares south; they know there is a place called Kensington and another called Richmond, and that they are north of Market street, and with that simple idea they are satisfied. Yet within a few years, quietly and without ostentation, the limits of the built-up portion of our city have been gradually extending themselves. While the more wealthy portion of the inhabitants are going towards the west, and locating themselves towards the Schuylkill, the artisans and mechanics have been pushing their homes towards the north and south, and, in imitation of their opulent neighbors, leaving the central part of the Delaware neighborhood of the municipality to the business and turmoil of money-making. If any one wants to become aware of the immense number of workmen who daily go so far north as to have their resting-place lost in a maze of streets whose names are utterly unknown to our readers, let him walk down any street east of Seventh, about six o'clock in the evening of any day in the week. It would seem as though one long procession was marching to the north. A continuous stream of laborers, firemen, mechanics, and all those who are engaged in manual labor, pours out of all these streets towards Kensington and Richmond. In those localities which lie along the banks of the Delaware, which are numbered differently from the rest of the city, are located small, neat houses suitable for the residences of families; and here this long line finds a home. We have often heard it asked, Where do our workingmen live? Let any who desire to know face these crowds, and they will find in what direction the growth of small houses is tending.

While the rendezvous of many of our bone and sinew are to the north, the south of Philadelphia is also extending itself. The acceptance of League Island will necessitate the erection of a little village of homes for the workmen when the Navy Yard is removed there. While commerce is also tending in that direction, we shall soon see the day when from the Island to the present limits of the city will be a continuous line of residences, warehouses, and the like. We are all aware of the growth of Chicago, and are familiar with the constant trumpetings of New York. Let us turn to our own city, and see how she is extending herself. Evidently fitted by position to be the largest city of America, with no cramped-up space, with boundaries marked by nature, all that is required is that energy be infused into her citizens, and that she be given a fair chance to recover the ground she has lost. The commencement of a regular line of steamers to the Southern ports, and the certainty of her having the Government iron-clad depot erected within her bounds, ought to infuse new life into her commerce; and will, we hope, mark the opening of an era of greater energy and progress than that exhibited during the last decade. While the palatial homes of her merchants extend themselves towards the west, new space is opened for the development of trade; and with that perseverance and discretion which her mercantile community certainly possess, she can regain the place assumed so arrogantly by her aspiring sister.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §4p

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The last of the series of services in the Lecture Room will be held this Evening. Sermon by Rev. JAMES W. DALE, of Media, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. The public are invited. *

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Pensions due the Soldiers of the War of 1812 will be paid on and after MONDAY, March 18, in the following order:—Names alphabetically from A to H, on Mondays and Tuesdays; from H to R, on Wednesdays and Thursdays; from R to Z, on Fridays and Saturdays.
The provisions of the act granting the Pension will be strictly enforced.
By order of the State authorities.
HENRY BUMM,
3 15 6t City Treasurer.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1867.
The Managers have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable, clear of taxes, on and after April 1, 1867. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 19th inst, and remain closed until April 1.
3 15 23 30 3t A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.

☞ THE ANNUAL (ADJOURNED) MEETING of the WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION of the First School District of Pennsylvania will be held March 16, 1867, at the rooms of the Association, No. 520 WALNUT Street, at 11 o'clock A. M. Punctual attendance is requested.
3 14 2t* HENRY MATHER, Secretary.

☞ GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR.
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing,"
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing"
Will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and Cure Nervous Headache; will give the Hair a clean, glossy appearance; and is a certain cure for all Diseases of the Head.

Why "London Hair Color Restorer"
Is so highly esteemed and universally used.
Because—It never fails to restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful color, softness, and beauty.
Because—It will positively stop the hair from falling, and cause it to grow on bald heads in all cases where the follicles are left.
Because—It will restore the natural secretions, remove all dandruff, itching, and cures all diseases of the scalp.
Because—It will do all that is promised, never failing to preserve the original color of the hair to old age.
Because—It is warranted to contain no mineral substance and as easily applied as water, not staining the skin a particle, or soiling anything.
Because—It has become a staple article, and no toilet is complete without it, and every leading druggist and dealer in toilet articles sells it.

It Does Not Dye the Hair,
But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry, harsh, dead, or discolored appearance of the hair is changed to lustrous, shining, and beautiful locks. The scalp is kept clean, cool, and healthy, and dandruff effectually cured.
Single bottles, 75 cents; six bottles, $4. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, and all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 6wim§

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—the Elixir of Life. Ponce de Leon and his companions sought in vain for the fabled waters of rejuvenescence amid the orange groves and flowery meads of Florida. It was left for Holloway to discover the true antidote to Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Scrofula, Sore Leg Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, etc., in his admirable remedies of Pills and Ointment, which have been astonishing the world for upwards of fifty years, by their marvellous cures in every type of disease. Sold by all Druggists. [3 9 smf§4t

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 3§

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Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

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GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their *"Patent Resonator"* and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
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THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
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AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

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An Illustrated Tour of the Emerald Isle,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
commencing March 18, 1867.
EXHIBITED WITH 60 LIFE VIEWS,
LECTURE AND SONGS. 3 15 6t

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WANTED—MEN FROM THE COUNTRY to call at No. 413 CHESNUT Street, Room 1, second floor, and see the PATENT ATMOSPHERIC BUTTER MAKER do a churning every day from sweet milk in five minutes. By investing a few hundred dollars $25 to $50 can be made every day. It costs but 30 cents and retails for $50. 3 15 6t

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DAVID COPPERFIELD is published, and for sale this day, by
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AGENTS WANTED FOR THE MOST EXCITING AND INTERESTING BOOK OF THE DAY.
GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE.
This history was announced one year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, unaltered and unabridged, under the supervision of General Baker. It contains a full and official expose of the intricate machinations of the secret enemies of the Union.
For startling developments and thrilling adventures, this book eclipses the famous experiences of FOUCHE and VIDOCQ. The marvellous narratives of General Baker are all attested by the highest official authority. It will contain the only official history of the Assassination conspiracy. A full history of this great, startling, and terrible crime,
FROM ITS CONCEPTION IN THE HAUNTS OF VILLANY TO THE BURIAL-PLACE OF BOOTH,
has never yet been placed before the public. The work also fully exposes the nefarious system by which Presidential pardons were and are so readily obtained at Washington.
The morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning heads of departments, members of Congress, female pardon brokers, and distinguished military characters.
For full descriptive circulars, terms, and all particulars, address P. GARRETT & CO.,
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Which has run through FOUR EDITIONS already.
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I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON £2000 A YEAR, will be sent to you free of postage.
In one week, the hints you will get will save you its cost.
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H. STEEL & SON
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING
A FULL LINE OF COLORS OF
PLAIN POULT DE SOIES, $1·75.
PLAIN POULT DE SOIES, $2.
PLAIN POULT DE SOIES, $2·25, $2·50.
27-inch coarse grain TAFFETAS, choice colors, $5·75.
EVENING SILKS, HANDSOME COLORS,
Buffs, Pearls, Lavenders, Greens, Modes, Pinks, and Whites.
FINE SILK POPLINS,
In Stripes and Plaids,
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Of every variety, at moderate prices.
The balance of our Stock of 27-inch ALL SILK STRIPED MOIRE ANTIQUES, still closing out at $1, cost over $2. [1t
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COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

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DIVIDENDS IN GOLD,
FROM THE GOLD MINES OF
MONTANA TERRITORY,
RICHEST IN THE WORLD!
Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company,
OF THE
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA STATE OF PENNA.,
Have secured the largest and most valuable opened Mines in Montana, being the original discovery claims. They have three shafts down 60 feet on the ALTA, GRIZZLY, and HOME TICKET LODES, and many tons of the Gold Ore have been tested by Arastra Mills, Stamp Mills, and by assay.
Its average yield was $93, gold, per ton, by stamp mills; and the tailings, which are loss, assayed $200 per ton. It assays regularly about $250 per ton. The Hubbell and Patton Machine takes out 95 per cent. of the gold—an immense item. One of these double machines is about ready to ship to Montana. They take out a Harrison boiler, and two thirty-horse power engines. They are positively prepared to mine out 3000 tons of ore in thirty days which should yield at least $500,000. They have secured a large water right and mill lot for their operations on Trout creek, at the foot of their mines. New York city of Montana lies on the opposite side of Trout creek. Their capacity for work with only one mill the coming season, will be to take out about a Million of Dollars in gold. The amalgam of gold comes here to be refined. The mines are paid for in stock, at par. The titles are perfect.
This Company offers greater inducements, free from risk, than any other corporated Company ever organized, exclusive of the projectors being gentlemen of the highest respectability, thoroughly scientific, and practical miners and machinists.—*(See Prospectus.)*
Capital, $1,000,000, in 20,000 shares at $50 each.
Only 2500 Shares Preferred Stock.
The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at $20 per share, full paid, liable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:—
1st. That said $50,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first $100,000 net produced by the Company.
2d. That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, nine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred stock.
3d. That said $50,000 shall be deposited in the best National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Directors.
4th. That officers of the Company receive no salary or emolument whatever, until the said $50,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in gold.
5th. That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valuable inventions, belong to this Company expressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power equalling a mill of forty stamps in tons reduced, and releasing by its superior pulverization about twice as much gold per ton; a forty stamp mill would cost $100,000. This machine cost but $5000.
6th. That said 2500 shares preferred stock, with its dividend, is a better security than a first mortgage on the immensely valuable mines and machinery of the Company.
7th. The mines of this Company, from ascertained facts, as to width and richness of the lodes or ores, are estimated to contain, to the depth of only 1000 feet, at least 1,327,777 cubic yards of ore, which will yield about $200 per yard, amounting to $265,555,400.
This is undoubtedly the most profitable investment ever offered. Call for a Prospectus.
The Preferred Stock is for sale at their Banker's, [2 27
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.
THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.
THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,
In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.
THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.
UNPARALLELED OFFER.
We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited....................$35
Telegraphing, three months....................40
Positions Guaranteed.
Day and Evening Instruction.
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA
Estate of McCLINTOCK, MINORS
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of O. P. Cornman, Esq., Guardian of Anna, James, John, Helena H., Caroline M., George G., Elizabeth S. and Wm. D. McClintock, Minors, and to report distribution of the Balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at four (4) o'clock, P. M., at his office, No. 402 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3,15 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM KITCHEN, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN CONRY and JOSEPH N. PRICE, Executors, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 25, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
2 15 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of AMOS C. MARGERUM, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund in Court in the said estate arising from sale of real estate of decedent, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 15 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

W. H. GROVE. SHOW CASES. 111 N. 4TH ST.

J. Oakford & Son
28 S. Eighth St.
above Chestnut.
HATTERS.
SPRING STYLES
GENTS' DRESS HATS,
LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY STYLES,
SUITABLE FOR YOUTH AND CHILDREN
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW READY.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. 3 13 1mrp

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE CO.
WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Napa Counties, California, consisting of the following:
WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.
These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes. For sale by
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT.
NO. 21 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
3 13 wa14t PHILADELPHIA.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
No. 1310 CHESNUT St.
RYE WHISKY,
The choicest in the market.
PALE SHERRY,
Just received from London.
OLD LONDON DOCK PORT WINE,
Our own importation.
11 19 mwf6mrp H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.

PIPER HEIDSIECK,
VERZENAY,
MUMM'S "EXTRA DRY,"
VEUVE CLIQUOT,
ST. MARCEAUX,
GOLD SEAL,
And other favorite brands of Champagne.
IMPORTED CIGARS,
Of well-known brands.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
11 19 mwf6mrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

Old Rye Whiskies
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwf4m4p*

GROCERIES, ETC.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

FINE NEW CROP
OOLONG, YOUNG HYSON, AND JAPANESE TEAS
Of this season's importation.
For sale by the package or retail, by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES,
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

SOMETHING NEW.
APPLE CATSUP,
Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

PIONEER SOAP.
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT,
and you will be convinced that it is SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
1 25 fmw3m4p*] Office, No. 18 N. WATER Street.

DRIED PEACHES.—A LARGE LOT OF Tennessee Fruit, in tierces. Samples at No. 3 FORREST PLACE, No. 12½ South FOURTH Street, and No. 1017 SPRING GARDEN Street. [3 15 fmw3t*

HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES
COUGHS AND COLDS.
GIVE IT A TRIAL.
Sold by all first-class Druggists.
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 8 1m No 232 North SECOND Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The annual commencement of the forty-sixth session of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy will take place this (Friday) evening, at the Academy of Music, commencing at 8 o'clock. The exercises will be varied with music by the Germania Orchestra, and will be of so interesting a nature as to call out a large attendance of our citizens. The degree of "Graduate in Pharmacy" will be conferred on the graduating class by the Vice-President of the College. The class, numbering forty-two, consists of the following-named persons:—

Allaire, C. B., Illinois.
Archibald, Henry C., Pa.
Bartram Earnest, Pa.
Blizzard, Jos. E. Pa.
Borbek, J. T., Jr., Pa.
Boring, Ed. McC. Pa.
Bourke, Jos. M., Phila.
Brown, Samuel A., Phila.
Brown, Thos. J. Pa.
Buckman, James, Pa.
Carberry, P. J. L., Phila.
Croft, Samuel F., Pa.
Cuthbert, R. W., Pa.
Erwin, Bertine S., Pa.
Haig, Charles R., Phila.
Hambright, Edw. A., N. J.
Harding, Henry, Phila.
Harner, James M., Pa.
Harry, J., Md.
Hays, N. W. C., N. J.
Himmelwright, F. E. Phila.
Hoffman, John V., Md.
Jones, Edward B., N. J.
Kurtz, Aug. M., Pa.
Little, A. H., Phila.
Locusson, Jos. S., Phila.
McMinn, Jos. S., Pa.
Moore, C. C., Phila.
Moseley, A., Phila.
Roche, Wm. F., Phila.
Shivers, Chas., Jr., Phila.
Simes, Samuel, Phila.
Simpson, Geo. T., Phila.
Swain, Geo. M., N. J.
Tait, Stewart, Phila.
Taylor, James, Phila.
Vandegrift, J. P., N. J.
Webb, Samuel W., Phila.
Weichselbaum, J., Phila.
Weideman, Chas. A., Phila.
Wike, Albert D., Pa.
Woodward, Chas. E., Pa.

The Valedictory Address will be delivered by Professor Robert Bridges, and the presentation to the College on behalf of the class will be by Mr. B. S. Erwin.

MARCH WEATHER—PAST AND PRESENT.—We have now reached the middle of this most unpleasant—so far—of spring months; which, figuratively, was to come in with roarings as of many lions, and finally take upon itself the character of a peaceful lamb. March, blustering, howling, whistling as in seasons past, has become to all appearances, lily-hearted; and has been content to drizzle and sizzle itself away, putting people "out of sorts," and into all manner of blues—exciting the passionate, displeasing the merry, vexing the patient, irritating the choleric, provoking the cross-grained, and chafing the sulky, by its unwelcome contact. Everything, somehow or other, goes wrong on a rainy day; some screw gets loose in the machinery of the business community, which causes a general clashing together. Notes always fall due on rainy days, and curious enough, cash sometimes gives out. Fires wont burn and houses are smoked; everything is soaked or drizzled. It is on such a day that employers give vent to their spleen and ease their minds; and it is either the office-boy or chief clerk, and if not them, some other individual who receives a special instalment of exhortations and sundry warnings, as to general misconduct, highly magnified on a wet day. There is only one thing which can dispel these gloomy feelings, and that is sunshiny weather, which seems to touch and light up the heart of every individual with a genial disposition. And the periodical glimmerings of sunshine yesterday afternoon, although the air was somewhat chilly, greeted all cheerfully. Old and wise heads predicted that commencing on the ninth instant, we should have a succession of twenty-two storms before the close of the month; if it be true, we may as well prepare ourselves for other visitations of disagreeable weather. The weather this morning was cold, but has somewhat moderated this noon; the sun is pleasantly shining, with a more genial state of the atmosphere.

A SAD CASE OF INSANITY AND A TRAGEDY.—About half-past eight o'clock this morning a terrible scene was witnessed in Fifth street, below Monroe. The wife of an ex-policeman and a constable in the lower part of the city, whilst laboring under a fit of insanity, seized upon her child, a boy aged four and a half years, and running up stairs into the second story, threw him out of the window to the pavement below. As soon as the frantic act was observed some persons rushed up and secured the woman, and at the same time everything was done to relieve the poor child, who was insensible when picked up. Besides being badly bruised, it was injured internally, and it is probable that it will die. This family has met with many terrible misfortunes in the last two years, and this is believed to be the cause of rendering the wife and mother insane.

A COUPLE OF SNEAK-THIEVES.—Peter Weldon and David Vallier, alias "Shorty," had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary last evening on a charge of larceny. In the afternoon they had made a raid upon the yards of Nos. 602, 604, and 606 South street, and had stolen a quantity of wash-clothes that were hanging on the lines. The victims made complaint against Weldon and Vallier, who had been seen around the premises, and they were arrested at Seventh and Shippen streets. They were committed to answer the charge of larceny. Vallier, alias Shorty, is said to be a professional sneak-thief, and is well known to the police.

INNOCENT AMUSEMENT.—William Wilson and John McGowan were arrested yesterday afternoon, at Twenty-first and Chesnut streets, on a charge of misdemeanor. They were indulging in the innocent amusement of throwing stones, without regard to the danger of striking passers-by, several of whom made narrow escapes of being injured by the missiles. This practice is a thing of almost daily occurrence in that neighborhood, and has become quite a nuisance. The two had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and were, after a hearing of the case, held in $300 bail to keep the peace.

A HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.—The "Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen" has gotten up a beautiful certificate of membership to be presented to Fire Marshal Blackburn. The frame is a very elaborate piece of workmanship. It is about three feet square, and besides being ornamented with the insignia of the firemen's craft, is surmounted by a steam fire engine drawn by two horses, a hose carriage, and a hand engine, all carved in very fine style. It is on exhibition in the window of the store at the southwest corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Considerable feeling is manifested as to who shall be the Judge of the Supreme Court when that high position is vacated by the present incumbent, Judge Woodward. The friends of ex-Governor Pollock have put forward his name as a candidate for that position, asserting that a more appropriate selection could not be made. As President Judge of the Northumberland district he gave full and complete satisfaction, and received the hearty approval of the community.

"SHAD! SHAD! OH, SHAD!"—THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—Yesterday, for the first time this season, that delectable denizen of the Delaware made his involuntary appearance upon dry land. Quite a number were exposed for sale in the fish markets along the river front—the dealers modestly demanding five dollars for a specimen of their scaly dainties. Purchasers were found, nevertheless, as they always are for any rare commodity which has such a palatable feature as a Delaware shad.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—John Downey, the boy who jumped (so said at the time) from the fourth-story window of a house on Penn street, while being chased by Officer Furgeson, died last night at the Hospital from injuries sustained by the fall. It is ascertained that he did not jump, but, stepping from the trap-door on to the roof, made slippery by the late rain, he lost his footing and tumbled to the street. The Coroner will hold an inquest this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN.—This gentleman left this city this morning for New York, from which port he sails to-morrow, in the steamship Fulton, for Havre. Before leaving this morning, he presented Mr. Charles H. Graffen, of the reportorial corps of this city, with a cane that has been his daily companion for the last six years. The cane is of orange wood, and was cut from a tree on Barnwell, Rhetts' place in South Carolina.

AN ATTEMPTED LARCENY.—James Ryan was committed by Alderman Tittermary to answer a charge of attempted larceny. It appears that the prisoner had gone to an eating stand near Third and Shippen streets, and under pretense of waiting to be served had watched his opportunity and bundled up a number of knives and forks. He was not permitted to leave with his hardware, but was arrested.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—Franklin W. Hagy, who was for the past four years connected with the police force of this city, died at his residence at the nine mile stone, on Ridge road, on the 13th instant. He will be buried at the Leverington Cemetery to-morrow. Mr. Hagy was a tried and faithful officer, and his death is a loss to the force.

SUFFERING AT THE SOUTH—MEETING OF CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA AT THE BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS TO TAKE MEASURES OF RELIEF.—Pursuant to the published call, a fair number of our citizens congregated at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, at 12 o'clock, this noon, to take measures for relieving the suffering and destitute people of the South. The call is signed by the Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia, and the following-named persons:—

John Welsh,
H. A. Boardman,
Frederick Fraley,
Thomas S. Newlin,
John A. Brown,
F. A. Drexel,
Thomas Mackellar,
David S. Brown,
Cope Brothers,
W. Butcher & Son,
R. Patterson & Co.,
John Robbins,
Charles Macalester,
Morris, Tasker & Co.,
Sharp, Weiss & Co.,
J. H. Mitchener & Co.,
Malone & Co.,
Baker & Hopkins,
L. C. Mytinger & Co.,
George Cookman,
Henry Lewis,
Edmund Yard & Co.,
Pease & Baxter,
A. Campbell,
Rene Guillou,
D. B. Cummings,
Simon W. Arnold,
William H. Berry,
David N. Sinn,
Charles L. Sharpless,
John G. Brenner,
C. B. Ross,
Benjamin T. Tredick,
S. A. Caldwell,
Thomas Fotheringham,
George H. Kirkham,
M. Parker Shortridge,
J. J. Philips,
D. C. Wharton,
William B. Bullock,
J. Edward Bazley,
James Long,
George Heyl,
S. V. Merrick,
William Welsh,
Jay Cooke,
Charles Cambios,
Peter McCall,
George H. Stuart,
A. Whitney & Sons,
Coffin & Altemus,
John B. Myers & Co.,
John P. Crozier & Sons,
James Page,
Morris Wheeler & Co.,
L. Audenreid & Co.,
Day, Huddell & Co.,
Busby & Co.,
James Steel & Co.,
Perot, Lea & Co.,
William E. Burk,
William Massey,
Barcroft & Co.,
Amos R. Little & Co.,
D. & C. Kelley,
A. E. Stephens,
Isaac S. Waterman,
Jacob Riegel,
William C. Ludwig,
Thomas G. Hood,
James Bonbright,
Richard Wood,
A. H. Shott,
David Young,
Samuel E. Stokes,
H. E. Temple,
Kirk B. Wells,
James McFadden,
D. S. Wiltburger,
Edward P. Borden,
George Bullock,
Joseph W. Bullock,
John O. James,
William C. Kent,
Charles Santee.

His Honor the Mayor, presided, and Richard Wood and Thomas McClurg were appointed as Secretaries. The Mayor stated that the call was sufficient to enlist the sympathies of all to whom it came.

Mr. John Welsh then offered the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:—

Resolved, That the citizens of Philadelphia, in town meeting assembled, are deeply concerned to hear that, by reason of the failure of the crops and other causes, there is a state of famine prevailing through large portions of the Southern States. There is cumulative evidence to show that many thousands of our countrymen are at this time threatened with actual starvation.

Resolved, That we assure our fellow-citizens of the South of our cordial sympathy in their suffering, and we earnestly desire to aid in mitigating the great calamity which has overtaken them.

Resolved, That, representing as we do a city which a benign Providence has blessed with a redundant prosperity, and which, from the days of William Penn till now, has never turned a deaf ear to any appeal on behalf of human suffering, we respectfully invite our fellow-citizens, of all parties, sects, and occupations, to unite in a prompt and generous effort for the relief of our famishing brethren at the South.

Resolved, That the following named persons are constituted a committee to distribute funds:—Messrs. John Welsh, Judge William Armstrong, George Whitney, Rev. Henry A. Boardman, J. Morris Waln, Morris J. Newlin, Frederick Fraley—and are charged with the duty of appointing committees with a view of carrying into effect the general object of the meeting.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of securing a judicious and equitable distribution of supplies and donations, whether of money or provisions, they shall be applied under direction of a committee of seven, to be appointed by the Chair; it being understood that those supplies are desired for the relief of the people of the South, irrespective of all social, political, or religious distinction.

Resolved, That the Mayor shall be an *ex officio* member of all the Committees.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the reverend clergy to bring this subject to the notice of their several congregations at the earliest opportunity, and, on behalf of proper committees, invite our citizens to send in their contributions with the least possible delay.

Mr. Welsh desired to offer these resolutions in silence, as they spoke for themselves.

Rev. Dr. Boardman said that the sympathy of the citizens of this city always went out to the suffering of all people. But this appeal comes from our own people—bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh—who have become our own, and whose destiny must inseparably be that of our own.

It has been said during the late war that this nation was in its trial. It was; and it came out safe. Secession was crushed; evil institutions put down; and all such institutions which were the immediate cause of this war; but this has been crushed and now we are one people; and although they yet cherish hatred against us, yet they are our people, and we sympathize with them in their suffering and will help them, for they are our brethren.

One principal object in our resolutions is, that we shall observe no social, political, or religious distinction, but will give our sympathies and our help to alleviate their great destitution and trials.

The nation is now on its trial—the great trial—which has been brought on by the influences and the consequences of the late civil strife; for now that strife of arms has ceased, we must, by brotherly influence, root out the hatred which rankles in the bosom of our Southern brethren.

We must bring back our brothers, remove these alienations, uproot the evil opinions, supplant all the vicious feelings which stir the bosoms of our brothers, thus becoming united again into one people and one nation. What is magnanimity, and who can exercise it except the conquerors? Is it not enough that the cup of anguish and suffering is filled to overflowing?

I believe as a people they accept the results of the war. What is the course you pursue to recall a wandering son? Is it severity. You know that will but only separate you further from each other. It is only by kindness that you can ever hope to again reclaim your son, and should we not apply this same principle to our erring brethren of the South?

If anything will conquer them, it is kindness. Our interest, our destiny, are one with theirs, and our prosperity is their prosperity. We propose to minister relief to the people of the South without distinction. We can only conquer by humanity, and humanity is inseparable from religion.

Like Constantine, we must inscribe upon our banner—"*In hoc signo vinces*"—"In this sign we conquor." If we overpower the South with kindness as we did with arms, we shall be a united nation—with one destiny, and that on which the light of the heavenly sun will shine upon our prosperity and happiness.

Rev. Philips Brooks was the next speaker, who remarked that the famines which have occurred at the South, brought on by the devastating war, and the peace and prosperity which now comes over us, find the slowest progress in the famished and desolated South. We must alleviate the sufferings now at the South, and open the way to happiness, and remove as far as possible the effects of the ravages which have taken place in the South.

Both the politician and merchant will welcome this effort to alleviate suffering—will open his heart and make it amenable to all feelings of need. It is little use to question how reconstruction will be furthered by this effort, or what will be the disposition of the South. Do away with all these vacillating questions, and feel that these people are famishing, and that is sufficient to call forth the warmest sympathies of the heart.

New York has done much, but not enough, in this respect. We must outstrip her, gather contributions and funds, all manner of supplies, to send to this people. This is way one to reach their hearts, and will be the surest means of a right reconstruction, and a right sympathy of hearts.

The remarks of Mr. Brooks were eloquent, earnest, and stirring, eliciting hearty expressions from the audience at all its references.

The resolutions were read again and unanimously adopted.

Mr. James Aertson was elected treasurer of the funds to be collected. An announcement was made that subscriptions of $500 each had already been made.

The following subscriptions were received:—

L. & W. Welch	$500
James, Kent, Santee & Co.	500
George W. Childs	500
Messrs. Huston & Co.	500
John A. Brown	500
Joseph H. Dulles	500
Newlin, Fernley & Co.	500
William C. Patterson	500
Ayres & Lippincott	500
J. G. Maxwell & Son	100
Charles Robbs	100
Mackeller, Smith & Jordan	100

Mrs. C. Scrack was the first lady who subscribed $100 under the call. Total subscriptions, $4590. The Committee meet to-morrow.

The following gentlemen were appointed as collectors:—Lemuel Coffin, J. Vaughan Merrick; James M. Orne, Charles Cambios, Henry Winsor, Alfred Day, William Massey, Simon W. Arnold, John O. James, Thomas G. Hood, George L. Buzby, James Long, Charles Wheeler, William C. Patterson, Daniel Haddock, Jr., Joshua B. Lippincott, Augustus Heaten, Edward C. Knight.

Treasurer of the Southern Relief Fund—James M. Aertsen, S. E. corner of Dock and Walnut streets.

The meeting then adjourned indefinitely, opportunity being given after its adjournment for the receiving of subscriptions.

THE RIVER YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY—ARRIVAL OF THE JUNIATA—THE HAVANA TRADE.—There was much animation along the river front yesterday, although the weather was extremely raw and unpleasant, chilling us, as we threaded our way among the various vehicles employed in commercial transportation. Quite a large number of vessels arrived, while a still larger number were in the act of departure.

About 1 o'clock the steamer Roman, Captain Baker, Boston line, steamed in, and at 4 P. M. the Juniata was seen coming up. The word Juniata drew at once a large number of spectators, for no small anxiety had been felt on account of the long absence of this vessel. At 4½ she was alongside the Southern Mail Steamship Company's wharf, where the scene was quite enlivening. Voices of welcome and clasping of hands were the order of the hour. At 5 o'clock the Custom House officers came on board, for the Juniata was the pioneer ship of the line at Havana, and touching at a foreign port, became, of course, an object of Custom-House surveillance. Permission was obtained to land passengers and baggage, which was immediately done, and to unload the vessel. On our visit this morning, we learned that her whole cargo was on shore, the Company working all night. At 7 o'clock this morning she commenced taking in freight, of which there is even now an overplus. She will sail on Saturday afternoon.

The advent of the Juniata at Havana was a perfect success. Captain Hoxie informs us that every attention and courtesy that could be asked or expected was most gracefully given by the Habaneros, who were delighted with this new accession to their commerce of three additional steamers, the Juniata, the Star of the Union, and Tioga, now nearly ready for sea. Captain Hoxie was detained at Havana three days and a half in perfecting arrangements for the future, and taking in freight. The passage of the Juniata from Havana was made in four days and eight hours, wharf to wharf. On her return trip this voyage she will bring over the largest passenger list that ever reached our wharves, as well as a large amount of freight. Captain Hoxie describes the voyage as charming, but the change was very great, the thermometer at Havana being at one hundred, and at the Capes of the Delaware less than fifty. This morning it was as low as twenty-two. The Tonawanda is lying very deep in the water, with a full cargo. She will sail for Savannah, Ga., to-morrow at 8 A. M.

ANOTHER SWINDLING CONCERN—We have just been shown the prospectus of another of those swindling concerns that are deluging the country with their pernicious and false promises. It is contained in an envelope, and was sent to a person in this city. It holds forth inducements to the unwary to send their fifty cents for a sealed envelope, which will tell them which prize out of a list they will get. In order to obtain this prize, they are requested to send a further instalment of three dollars. Among the so-called prizes is a gift of $10,000 in greenbacks, a $6000 prize, a lot in Brooklyn grand pianos, etc. etc. The circular also contains so-called endorsements from one or two Western New York papers, and also letters from different persons who are reported to have been lucky enough to draw prizes. Accompanying the list of prizes is a lithographed letter, which is worded in a very careful style to mislead, and very tempting in its terms to those who wish to become agents for disseminating their swindling schemes. The documents are dated Bereus, Sussex county, New Jersey, and our citizens should take warning in time, and not be swindled by them.

THE INEVITABLE FIRST DISTRICT.—The office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District was upside-down again this morning. Mr. George Kelley, who was recently appointed Acting Collector by the inevitable Sloanaker, revoked all the appointments of the deputies from him as acting deputies, to date from March 15, and they are appointed clerks. Ex-Governor and Ex-Collector of the Port Johnston has been appointed Chief Deputy of the office, to date from March 15. Wilson Buckley, Esq., another Deputy Collector, had his appointment revoked with the others, but was reappointed again. At present there are two deputies in the office—Ex-Governor Johnston and Buckley.

A Deputy Commissioner arrived from Washington yesterday, to examine into the management of the office. We have no information as to the conclusion to which he has arrived in reference to the matter. Governor Johnston has been duly installed as the Acting Collector of the First District.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF THE PORT—SHALL COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS BE RE-APPOINTED?—We mentioned yesterday that the reappointment of Colonel William B. Thomas to the vacancy in the Custom House was being urged by several prominent and influential gentlemen, who had at heart only the business interests of the community. This movement is rapidly gaining ground, and to-morrow at noon there will be held, at the rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, a meeting of the merchants who are favorable to it. Politics will be entirely eschewed on this occasion, and all those who are interested in the honest administration of the Custom House affairs, and have the prosperity of the city, in a business point of view, at heart, are invited and expected to be present, without any regard to their rival theories on reconstruction.

A MISCHIEVOUS PARTY.—George Ward, Edward Pollard, Maurice Lewis, and Andrew Morrissey were arrested near the Rising Sun village last evening, on a charge of larceny. There was a church exhibition going on in a hall at that place, and the four young men had got underneath the platform and managed to steal a basket of flowers by reaching up through a broken space in the flooring. The basket in question was valued at about seven dollars, and as it was a principal feature in a part of the exhibition, its loss threw the entire arrangements into confusion, and the exhibition had to be stopped. The culprits had a hearing before Alderman Thomas, and were held in $1000 bail to answer.

AN INCREASE OF CAPITAL.—Agreeably to the National Currency act and the articles of association of the National Bank of the Republic, the capital has been increased to $1,000,000. The subscription of the stockholders for the shares allotted to them will be payable on the 2d of May next.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

STEAM FACILITIES.—The Express Steamboat Company, between Philadelphia and New York, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, inform shippers that their steamers will resume, on and after the 14th inst., their regular trips between Philadelphia and New York, leaving daily at noon, from first wharf below Market street, making the run in twenty-four hours. This Company connects with all Northern, Eastern and Western Transportation Companies, and their facilities enable them to offer despatch, the best accommodation, and the lowest rates. Agents—James Hand, No. 104 Wall street, New York; William P. Clyde & Co., No. 14 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

The steamships of the Philadelphia, Richmond, and Norfolk Line, and New Express Line for Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, leave every Saturday at noon, from first wharf above Market street.

LESS TIME TO LEARN, LESS SKILL TO OPERATE, AND LESS EFFORT TO WORK.—"The Grover & Baker Machine is superior to other machines, because it takes less time to learn to run them; it takes a less skillful operator to learn to use them; it takes less muscular effort to do the same amount of work on them; the stitch is much easier managed; the operator can easily change from light work to heavy work, and the work, when done, is a great deal stronger than is done on any other machine."—*Testimony of Dr. Warren Rowell, of New York, before the Commissioner of Patents.*

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

THE FENIANS are rising just as everything else is going down. Now splendid Spring Clothing can be had at greatly reduced prices from last spring, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class clothing house, under the Continental.

THE POISONED SHIRT OF NESSUS.—Mythology mentions not, but every gentlemen of taste knows of the Fancy Shirts manufactured by McIntire & Brother, Variety, Zephyr, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

COLLINS—BITTING.—March 11, 1867, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, Mr. JOHN H. COLLINS to Miss KATE S. BITTING.

DOW—STROUD.—On the 14th instant, by the Rev. Charles W. Quick, C. H. DOW, of Maine, to Mrs. STROUD, daughter of David C. Skerrett, M. D., of Philadelphia.

HIKER—SELOVER.—February 6, 1867, by the Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. JOHN HIKER, Jr., to Miss SARAH JANE SELOVER, both of Philadelphia.

STOCKTON—STIDHAM.—On Thursday, March 14, at the Church of the New Testament, in Philadelphia, by Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, Pastor, THOMAS H. STOCKTON, Jr., of Philadelphia, to Miss A. KATE STIDHAM, of Wilmington, Del.

DIED.

BIRD.—On the morning of the 13th instant, FLORENCE WEYANT, youngest daughter of Matthias and Letitia J. Bird, aged 4 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 735 Callowhill street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

HAGY.—On the 13th instant, FRANKLIN HAGY, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Roxborough, opposite the nine mile stone, Ridge avenue, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Leverington Cemetery.

LANNING.—On the 14th instant, JAMES B. LANNING, youngest son of Peter R. Lanning, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 1529 Thompson street. Funeral service and interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

McMULLIN.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of Mr. Alexander McMullin, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2019 Ridge avenue, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

MAGUIRE.—On the 13th instant, ELLEN S., wife of James A. Maguire, in the 38th year of her age, daughter of the late James Hogan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 334 Callowhill street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock, without further notice.

MASSEY.—On the 12th instant, JOSEPH W., son of Charles and Delilah Massey, aged 11 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 429 Magnolia street, on Sunday, at 12½ o'clock. Services at the North Baptist Church, Eighth, above Master street.

NIPPERD.—On the morning of the 14th instant, Mr. GEORGE H. NIPPERD, son of David and Margaret Nipperd, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Independent Council, No. 10, O. of U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 915 Kurtz street, on Monday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock.

EXTRA QUALITY OF BELL-HANGERS' Nipper-Plyers, Round and Flat Nose Plyers, and Hand Vices, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

IF YOU WERE A WASHERWOMAN OR A domestic, you would soon be impressively convinced of the amount of time, labor and clothing saved by using a Patent Clothes-Wringer. Of the numerous kinds in the market, we are confident of the increased durability of those having cog-wheels. But we have also other kinds for sale.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR BROILING SHAD, THE WIRE BROILER is preferable to a gridiron, as both sides may be cooked without changing the fish, and thus breaking it in pieces. It therefore looks nicer upon your table. It is also of use in toasting bread, broiling steaks, chops, etc. Several sizes for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15] Next door to Post Office.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

DRUNKENNESS CURED
DR. BELL'S CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE
Is a sure cure for Drunkenness, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient.
Send for descriptive circular. Price, $1 per box, post paid. Address
CHARLES BREMIER,
1 50wfm1m Box 24, GERMANTOWN, Pa.

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.
CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.
These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost. 1 17]

ONE PRICE CLOTHING
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

THE CONCENTRATED FAMILY SOAP;
OR,
SAVONINE
ONE POUND of which, dissolved in two gallons of hot water, will make FIFTEEN POUNDS of excellent Soap
FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY USE.
Made in this country only by the
CLAMORGAN SOAP COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Wholesale Agent for Philadelphia,
3 15 fmw1m] WARD J. CAFFEE,
S. E. Corner CHESNUT and FRONT Streets.
Sold by all Grocers throughout the U. S.

THIRD EDITION

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Annual Session at Harrisburg—Third Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, March 15.—The Conference reassembled at 9 o'clock. The opening religious services were conducted by the Rev. J. H. Alday.

A circular was read from the Delaware Association for the Moral and Intellectual Progress of the Colored People, and referred to the Committee on Freedmen.

A circular was read from the Church Extension Society, which was referred to the committee on that subject.

The annual report from the Sunday School Union of the M. E. Church was read. The following are the aggregates for 1866:—Schools, 13,846; officers and teachers, 162,000; scholars, 980,786; expenses of schools, $371,130·08; number of conversions, 44,276. Increase of 481 schools, 8961 officers and teachers, and 19,194 conversions. The increase of scholars is the largest ever reported. The conversions are far in advance of any former year, and amount to four and a half per cent. of the whole number of scholars. The circulation of the *Sunday School Advocate* is 326,600.

The following was passed by a rising vote:—

Resolved, That the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, now in session, be invited to visit the Conference at their convenience, and take seats within the bar of the Conference.

General E. M. Gregory being present, was introduced.

Young ministers who have been pursuing their studies three years were called, and the following passed, after being favorably represented:—William P. Howell, L. Dobson, J. S. Hughes, G. W. Bickley, J. F. McClelland, S. H. Reisner, E. P. Aldred, W. Coffman, H. F. Gett, John Stringer, T. E. Martindale, B. F. Strong, and J. R. T. Gray.

The hour of 10¼ o'clock having arrived, the order of the day was the memorial services, which were taken up.

Rev. T. J. Thompson announced the hymn—"And let the fickle body fall," which was sung very sweetly.

Rev. A. Atwood offered an appropriate prayer.

Rev. Dr. Cooper read the Scripture lesson.

When the Presiding Bishop called the name of George Quigley, the most breathless silence prevailed in the vast audience.

Rev. J. Cunningham read a well-written memoir of the deceased. He died in Wilmington, Del., June 25, 1866, aged 52 years. His last words were "Jesus died for me."

A lady came forward at the close of the reading of the memoir, and presented to the Bishop a beautiful wreath of immortelles, which was received, in a few remarks, by Rev. A. Cookman. The wreath was then suspended in the rear of the pulpit. Another wreath was added, one in each case.

The hymn,

"My days are gliding swiftly by."

was then sung.

Rev. W. L. Gray, Presiding Elder, followed in an eloquent eulogium of the dead.

Joshua H. Turner being called, Rev. J. E. Mason read a memoir setting forth the life and character of that clergyman. He died in Bristol, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1866, aged forty-six years.

Rev. T. A. Fernley read a paper to the memory of the dead who was the first to die out of twelve young men who entered the ministry in 1849.

Dr. Moore delivered an eloquent address to Solomon Higgins' memory; read by Secretary Pattison.

Dr. Castle made a few remarks, and the services closed at half-past 12 o'clock.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 15, 1867.—The act enabling the Philadelphia Commercial Wharf and Railroad Company to issue bonds on mortgage, and extending the time for constructing the road, was passed.

Mr. Bigham, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported a joint resolution in reference to the probable murder in Tennessee, of Noah H. and Abram Zook, of Lancaster county, and authorizing the Governor to offer rewards and take such measures as he may deem necessary, to bring the perpetrators to justice, the amount not to exceed $5000. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Lowry, the vote of yesterday on the Soldiers' Orphan bill was reconsidered; and on motion of Mr. Worthington the bill was amended to make it discretionary with the Governor and Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans to admit the children of invalid soldiers.

A letter from J. Ross Snowden, and the report of Judge Johnson, of Crawford, arrived, announcing the erection and ceremonies incident to "Cornplanter's Monument," provided for by the last Legislature.

An act requiring the publication of notice of application for legislation affecting the interests of patentees two weeks before the presentation of bills, was defeated.

An act extending the jurisdiction of courts to granting charters to corporations of an annual income of twenty thousand dollars or less, was passed.

House of Representatives.

The further supplement to an act to provide for the regulation and inspection of buildings in Philadelphia, and for the better preservation of life and property, and taking the appointing power from the Judges of the Supreme Court and placing it in the hands of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, was passed to the third reading, after discussion by Messrs. Subers, Lee, Kerns, and Josephs.

The bill to vacate part of the Township Line road, in the Twenty-fourth ward, passed to third reading, and was discussed by Messrs. Headman and De Haven.

The bill to increase the revenue of the Commonwealth by taxing coal companies, previously noticed, was passed.

The bill to punish prize fighting was passed.

The Fenian Excitement in Canada.

OTTAWA (C. W.), March 15.—Rumors are in town of Fenian movements in the neighborhood of St. Albans, Vermont. It is said that the Government is in possession of important information on the subject, and that Hon. Mr. Blair, the only Cabinet Minister here, intends to leave for Montreal immediately.

MONTREAL, March 15.—One hundred and twenty-five regulars, under the command of Captain Bolton, with a full supply of ammunition, left by the train this morning for Champlain. A strong force of Royal Artillery, with eight field pieces, will be sent on frontier duty to-day.

Frequent conferences took place yesterday between the regular authorities and the staff of the Militia Department.

TORONTO, March 15.—There will be some movement of forces here to-day, the particulars of which are withheld.

From Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Maximilian's agent in this city publishes a card, contradicting the statement that the city of Mexico had been occupied by the Liberals on February 17, and says that he has later information that General Marquez was in possession of the city at that date.

Railroad Accident.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 15.—An accident occurred on the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad this morning. One train ran into another, killing one passenger instantly and breaking the legs of eight others.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Cotton firm at 31c. for middling. Flour firmer; 10,000 bbls. sold; State, $9@12; Ohio, $11·10@12·90; Western, $9@12·80; Southern, $10·65@16·50. Wheat firm, but easier; 8000 bushels sold; No. 2 at $2·45; Corn active, and advanced 1c.; 21,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·18. Rye firm; 7500 bushels sold at $1·26. Barley firm; 9000 bushels sold; Canadian, $1·18. Oats buoyant at 1@2c. advance; 100,000 bushels sold; Western, at 65@67c.; State, 72c. Provisions steady; new Mess Pork, $23·12½; prime mess, $17·25@18. Whisky quiet.

DIED IN THE STATION HOUSE.—John McCusker, a one-armed man, aged thirty-five years, died from the effects of intemperance, in the Fourth District Station House, this morning. The Coroner took charge of the body.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 15

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$100 City 6s, New	101⅞	98 sh Del Div	56
$300 do. New	102	12 sh Sch N Pf	32
$500 U S 7-30's Je	105⅜	3 sh Mech Bk	32
$1000 5-20s '65..Jy...reg	106½	100 sh Hest'vle....s30.	14
22 sh Leb V R....b5.	61¾	200 sh Read R....s30.	51
25 sh Leb N....b5.	53⅞	100 do....b30..	51¼
17 do....2d..	53⅞	200 do....2d..	51¼

SECOND BOARD.

$300 5-20s '65....reg.	107¼	100 sh Read R....s30.	51
$1800 5-20's '65..cp...Jy..	106⅞	100 do....s5..	51 1-16
$500 do.	106⅜	50 sh Norrist'n	62
100 sh Susq Cl	15	50 do	62
10 sh Penna R	56¼	600 sh Ger P R....b30.	28½
100 sh Ocean Oil	2½		

FOURTH EDITION

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Mr. Grimes (Iowa) moved that at 5 P. M., the Senate take a recess until 7·30, unless otherwise ordered.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) hoped not.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) said it was necessary to do this in order to pass the Supplementary Reconstruction bill.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) hoped the motion would prevail. There was an evident disposition on the part of some Senators to discuss this bill with a view of procrastiting the day of adjournment, contrary, as he thought, to the wishes of a majority of the Senate, and contrary, also, to the wishes of the people, who desired an adjournment of Congress as soon as it could be effected.

Mr. Drake (Mo.) would be glad to have Mr. Conness specify the Senator to whom he referred as desiring a continuance of the session?

Mr. Conness said if his honorable friend from Missouri was, to use a homely expression, carrying a chip on his shoulders, imagining every reference made in the Senate as made to him, he would find it a very disagreeable business. He (Mr. Conness) would reply to Mr. Drake, as a Senator did yesterday, that he was not in his mind, and he had a right to make such a reference without being called to account.

Mr. Drake replied that no doubt Mr. Conness had a right to make such a reference, but it so happened that yesterday in the discussion on this bill he (Mr. Drake) was the only Senator who attempted to amend it, he did not think there could be any other application, or that the remarks of Mr. Conness could have been intended but for him, he wished to say in regard to this matter that he had no disposition to postpone action one moment longer than was necessary to put the bill in the shape in which, according to his judgment, was best for the interests of the country.

He wished to say further, with regard to the duration of this session, that those gentlemen who, in the Thirty-ninth Congress, passed an act requiring this session to convene ought not, in his opinion, to be the very first to endeavor to cut it short. He did not know what the new Senators were brought here in this extra session for, if not to give full attention to the public interests to every extent they require. This was not the time, in his opinion, to be impatient to get away from here until every point with reference to the public interest was guarded.

Mr. Conness was not aware that there had been anything said by old or new Senators, except by his friend from Missouri. The Thirty ninth Congress is, doubtless, responsible for what it did during the late session. He (Mr. Conness) had no apology to offer for his part in its proceedings. The Senator from Missouri would have abundant time, without extending this session unnecessarily, to bring his judgment to bear upon the affairs of the nation.

The motion of Mr. Grimes was agreed to, and the Senate at 5 P. M., unless otherwise ordered, adjourns to meet at 7·30.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) called up the concurrent resolution, reported yesterday by Mr. Fessenden, to amend one of the joint rules by prohibiting the sale or introduction of malt or spirituous liquors into the Capitol buildings. Adopted.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) reported from the Committee on Commerce a bill to amend the ninth section of an act Further to Protect the Lives of Persons in Steamboats, so as to exempt steamboats from being compelled to carry friction matches in an iron safe. This bill passed the Senate last session, but failed to be acted on in the House. It was condensed and passed.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print five thousand copies of the Bankrupt Bill. Also, a resolution directing the Chief Clerk of the Senate to compile the Constitution, Manual, and Rules of the Senate, and that five hundred copies be printed for the use of the members. Adopted.

Mr. Morton (Ind.) presented the resolutions of the Indiana Legislature in favor of the equalization of bounties. Referred to the Militrry Committee.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.) called up the bill to grant the American Atlantic Telegraph Company, of New York, the right of way and privilege to lay, land, and operate a submarine telegraph on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and establish telegraphic communication between the United States and Europe via the Bermudas and Azores islands.

Some objection being offered to the immediate passage of the above, it was, on motion of Mr. Ramsey, postponed for the present.

Mr. Henderson (Me.) asked that the Committee to investigate the conduct of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, provided for in his resolution of yesterday, consist of five instead of three members.

Mr. Sheridan (Ohio) thought it ougth to be a joint committee. In this connection he would add a word as to the public impression upon the subject of the duplication of United States bonds. There was an impression that a large number of bonds had been duplicated, and that the Government had lost a great deal in this way. This was erroneous.

He was authorized say that in no case had a duplication been discovered. In a few instances it had been discovered that the same number had been, by mistake, put upon two bonds. In all the cases of presumed duplication, nothing had been discovered but erroneous stamping. The amount of the bonds thus erroneously stamped was $16,000.

Pending the consideration of Mr. Henderson's motion, the morning hour expired.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Banks (Mass.), from the Committee on Rules, reported resolutions as follows:—

To print for the use of the present House, the usual edition of Barclay's Digest, together with the Constitution and Rules, and Manual, and to pay $1 per copy to John M. Barclay for copyright. Adopted.

To print the usual number of copies (1550) of each act when it has been approved by the President. Adopted.

Directing that messages from the Senate or the President, giving notice of bills passed or approved, be reported forthwith from the Clerk's desk.

After a brief explanation, and a short discussion, in which it was a matter of complaint that members now are generally in ignorance of such messages, the resolution was adopted.

Amending the 134th rule, which refers to admissions to the floor of the House, so as to provide that ex-members of Congress, who are not interested in any claim pending before Congress, who shall so register themselves, may also be admitted within the Hall. After explanation, and a brief discussion, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Blaine (Me.), from the same Committee, reported amendments to rules providing that estimates of appropriations, and all other communications from the Executive Departments intended for the consideration of any Committee of the House, shall be addressed to the Speaker, and be submitted to the House immediately for reference, and that in all cases where appropriations cannot be made specific in amount, the maximum to be expended, shall be stated. Adopted.

Mr. Blaine also reported back adversely the proposition of Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, to amend the rules by making it the duty of each committee to report to the House is early as practicable, every bill and joint resolution, referred to it, with the recommendation of the committee thereon. Laid on the table.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, on leave, introduced the joint resolution relating to claims against the Government. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Hulburd (N. Y.) offered a resolution requesting the Speaker to appoint a Committee on Public Expenditures, and that such committee take into consideration the report of the committee of the last House on the subject of the New York Custom House, and report what action, if any, is advisable in the premises.

In explaining his object he referred to the investigation made by the committee into the affairs of the New York Custom House, and to the card issued by Collector Smythe, charging the committee with a spiteful animus because of his inability to make all the appointments that the committee had asked for. This was a grave charge, but there was not a shadow of foundation for it. The committee had never asked an appointment from Mr. Smythe which he had not made, but on the contrary he had tendered to them appointments which they never received.

Referring also to the denials of Senators Doolittle and Patterson, that they had received one copper from Mr. Smythe, he said that the Committee had never made any such chrage.

The Committee had simply reported the fact that Mr. Smythe testified that he had intended to pay certain sums to those Senators, and they had not denied that there was an arrangement of the kind. He dismissed that part of the subject with the remark that, on the supposition that the Committee was still in existence, he had been approached with the offer of testimony which would bring that matter yet closer home.

Referring to the charge made by Mr. Smythe, that part of his testimony had been suppressed and all of it distorted, he denied that there was any truth in it, and asserted that Mr. Smythe had been invited to come before the Committee

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Nominations for Police Commissioners, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, March 15.—At a caucus last night of the Conservative members of the Maryland Legislature, Lefevre Jarrett, James E. Carr, and William H. Fusslebaugh were nominated for Police Commissioners of Baltimore. Jarrett and Carr were Union, and are Conservative. Fusslebaugh is a Democrat. There were nearly a hundred candidates.

It is generally believed here that the Senate will not confirm Thomas' claim to his seat. He was Swann's favorite.

Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 15.—A fire broke out in the paper warehouse of J. W. Jones, in Dearborn street, last night. The stock of goods was completely destroyed by fire and water. The loss is estimated at $100,000, and is insured for $80,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $10,000. The fire was communicated to the adjoining building, occupied by the *Evening Journal*, their loss being about $5000.

Financial.

NEW YORK, March 15—2·30 P. M.—There is a partial reaction in the Stock Market from the general activity of yesterday. Governments are quiet, at yesterday's figures. Gold unchanged. Money easier than at the opening of the week. Foreign Exchange is unchanged.

MONSIEUR VETO AND RECONSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.—

CAMDEN, N. J., March 10, 1867.—Andrew Johnson had it in his power many times to snatch his name from the contempt to which posterity consigns him. Andrew Johnson has sinned away his day of grace. He mistakes perversity and obstinacy for greatness. He went into office as Vice-President by a splendid popular majority. He will now go out of office so ignominiously, that John Tyler and James Buchanan shine like stars when compared to Andrew Johnson and *his* administration of public affairs.

Assassination prepared the ladder upon which his ambition climbed, and if "lowliness" was the ladder, he long ago kicked that ladder down. His whole discharge of his public trust has been marked only by malevolence, by audacity, and by imbecility. It is currently reported that the doubtful honor of the authorship of the Military Reconstruction bill veto belongs to Stanbery, the Attorney-General. Certainly it has the genuine Copperhead ring! Not content with still "harping on my daughter," in regard to the ten unrepresented States, Andrew Johnson, with much show of indignation, calls upon Congress to remember that there will be sixteen States out of line on the 4th of March, by which he desires us to understand that the Fortieth Congress will meet before Connecticut, Kentucky, and other States elect their Representatives to the incoming Congress. But he does not anywhere in this veto give us to understand that the necessity which compels Congress to this extraordinary session has a foundation in the wickedness and treachery of the Executive, in whose hands *the people* cannot safely trust the ordinary machinery of Government unless flanked by extraordinary precautions.

Perhaps it may not be known that the American people have to thank honest Thaddeus Stevens for the present Reconstruction bill. On Monday, the 18th of February, the Great Commoner (really the biggest and noblest Roman of them all) sat alone in his apartments on B street, near the Capitol, with a copy of the Military Reconstruction bill, cut from the *Morning Chronicle*. Forney had blown his loudest blast for this bill (commonly called the Senate amendment, which was really Old Thad's bill eviscerated, and leaving all white men, loyal and disloyal alike, to build again the dangerous State governments in the ten rebellious States). The *Chronicle* was loudly for the Senate amendment.

The New York *Tribune* said it saw "land ahead." Stevens saw land too; but it was as the mariner, tossed on the deep for many nights, with shipwreck threatening, every hour sees the shore, rocky and precipitous, threatening, not peace and safety, but only new dangers and certain shipwreck. To drop all metaphor, Mr. Stevens said to the writer of this that he was never more perplexed in his life. His judgment was against the Senate amendment, but there remained scarcely ten days of the session in which to pass a bill over Monsieur Veto's head, and he was assailed on all hands to give away. He felt the fatal danger of any plan of reconstruction which did not prevent the men who made the Rebellion having one more chance to organize another rebellion. This they certainly had the power to do, if to the disloyal majority of the South were committed the destinies of the men who, for five weary years, had been true to the flag. Thaddeus Stevens rose, as no man in either House did, to the magnitude of what he called this "thrilling hour."

And in no single act did the moral heroism of that brave old man so shine forth as in that moment in which he determined, no matter who was opposed to him, to be faithful to his duty to the oppressed, white or black, and to win the fight which, if lost in that hour, against God and humanity, would not in a century be won again.

I told him no man could advise him, but that the people would sustain him in whatever course he chose to adopt, and would fight *with him on his own line.*

One hour from that moment he drove over to the House—he was still feeble from the excitement of over-work—and to the astonishment of friends and foes alike, defeated the Senate-amended Reconstruction bill by sheer force of will, and by Parliamentary tactics which he hesitated to use.

By some strange hallucination the Democratic party (what is left of it in Washington) rallied to the side of the Great Commoner, not because they loved him or his bill, but because they thought by defeating the Senate amendments (far less dangerous to them than Mr. Stevens' original bill) they might escape out of the Thirty-ninth Congress and into the Fortieth, with no "reconstruction" at all. That party, like the Cavaliers who fought for Charles I, and prayed for the "restoration" of Charles II—a weaker and more vicious king than the first Charles—sigh now for "one year of Buchanan," just as the Cavaliers sighed for "one year of the Stuarts." They will most likely get, instead of either, a regenerated republic, built not upon the vicious doctrines of the "Merry Monarch," but upon the truer, if more puritanical doctrines of Miles Standish and John Brown.

But I must move on to the veto. History will place the last great victory of the Great Commoner beside the real splendors of Chatham, and above the ponderous but oratorical triumphs of Burke. Nothing can better show the difficulty of Old Thad's position than the statement that all the younger leaders of the House were against him, including the whole Ohio delegation, led by John Sherman in the Senate, and by Schenck and Bingham and Garfield in the House. Perhaps Shellabarger was the only member from Ohio who rendered Mr. Stevens the slightest assistance. But he won his fight, and posterity, North and South, will thank him for it, and clothe his fame with that immortality which is the only guerdon the brave and noble patriot asks of the Republic for which he has suffered much, and from which he has received, alas! little, if anything. How mournful it is to hear Thaddeus Stevens justly complain of the fact that a very few members of Congress must do all the work and bear all the censure; while the majority, quick to cavil at the work of others, great in verbal criticism, amount to nothing in originating any of the great or useful measures which so nearly concern the national welfare and existence. (I modestly suggested that there were other legislative assemblages not unlike the United States Congress.)

But to the veto. Andrew Johnson never really hated slavery. Invention and memory furnished him with certain current phrases which belonged to the Republican party, and which expressed its elemental principles. The Baltimore Convention ought to have known better than to have trusted him. I was there, and remember that the New Jersey delegation were for Daniel S. Dickinson as against Andrew Johnson, who was then, as he is this day, William H. Seward's puppet. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the New York delegation and express our preference, in the hope of accomplishing something against the Seward-Johnson-Weed influence.

It was of no use. The facile and unscrupulous Thurlow had packed his cards, and there were (if my memory is accurate) thirty-two votes for Andrew Johnson for Vice-President. *That* settled the fate of the day, and, alas! also of the future. The speeches of the New Jersey delegation—Newell, Socrates Tuttle, Jo. Crowell, etc.—all vanished into thin air. The fatal mistake of the Baltimore Convention was made when it permitted Hannibal Hamlin to be displaced. Those who knew Mr. Lincoln best know that he preferred that no change from the ticket of 1860 should be made in the ticket of 1864.

If Andrew Johnson ever made a real hearty anti-slavery speech, I have yet to see it. And looking around for victims, the dying but not despairing pro-slavery spirit did not hesitate to kill one President and *purchase* another to carry out its "policy," the result of the treacherous and devilish councils of half a century. Explain, if you can, Andrew Johnson's treachery upon any other hypothesis than this, that he sold his soul to the South for power. And a most willing and supple servant he has been, and is, to the most exacting, unkind, and remorseless master ever instigated by the spirit of evil. The 300,000 late slave-owners, after Lee's surrender, took possession of the ballot-boxes of the South, so far as ballot-boxes were necessary for their purposes; governed their country with Lee's ex-soldiers about as completely as they did before their chief's surrender, and they now dictate terms to *their* servant in the White House (A. J.), whose *inspiration*, instead of being "the forms and spirit of the Constitution," can be traced to the spot where John C. Breckinridge now lives, and where the lying spirit which tenants the mortal body of Jefferson Davis is still incarcerated.

No wonder, then, the friends of freedom are alive and alert when threatened from the capital where the beloved Lincoln ought still to be ruling this land by that sweet, just spirit of his; no wonder they stand upon their arms when the Rebel flank is cautiously moving—exemplified in the White House—from New Orleans to Maine, preparing for the next conflict of 1868.

If the last veto did not kindle *derision*, it would provoke pity. The President says "it is a concious falsehood." "The negroes have not asked for the privilege of voting: *the vast majority have no idea what it means.* This bill not only thrusts it into their hands, but *compels* them to use it in a particular way." *O tempora!! O Moses!!*

Not a grave filled by a patriot soldier, be he black or white, is there in all this land from which would not come, if the dead could speak, a voice of entreaty to the American people, saying, "If you value your safety, let peace put the ballot into every hand into which war thrust the musket"—Not ask it!

To taunt the harassed, hunted, and persecuted blacks with the fact that they had had no public proclamation that they demand protection by the ballot, is to put out a man's eyes, and then swear at him because he don't see.

Such reasoning as this—and the veto message abounds in it—will be met with a shout of derision by the intelligence of the world. It is useless to waste words about the message, for the only thing that can be favorably said of it is, that there is a pretentious affectation of fine writing in this, as in the veto to the Tenure of Office bill, in which President Johnson says, "I think experience has shown that it is the most attractive of studies to frame constitutions for the self-government of free States." He (Andrew Johnson) surely meant it was the most attractive (if the most unprofitable) of occupations to *frame* vetoes!

Politics make a man better or worse. The trade of politics has sapped and ruined the little virtue left in Andrew Johnson. He could stand adversity, and shone in it, but he went down in prosperity. The Vice-Presidency gave the first lesson in treason to Calhoun, to Aaron Burr, and to John C. Breckinridge, and the last disciple of that infamy in his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, and *his* name "leads all the rest." Ah! if we could only go back to the days of one of the gentlest and best of men who ever wore earth about him, and say as we could in the days of Lincoln:—

> "Howe'er it be, it *seems* to me
> 'Tis only *noble* to be *good;*
> Kind hearts are more than coronets,
> And simple *faith* than Norman blood."

The President and his Secretary of State are bent on believing, in spite of all history and all legislative enactments, that there never was any Rebellion.

They forget that the enjoyment of privileges goes hand in hand with the discharge of obligations; and to rake out the anti-subjugation resolutions of 1861 from the ashes which yet thinly cover the fires of rebellion, after the men for whose benefit those resolutions were framed had scorned and spit upon them, provokes only our pity. Sympathy with a bad, defeated cause, and not a healthy love of popular liberty, lays at the foundation of all such "dabbling in the fount of fictive tears." Shame on it in the President of the United States! Honest people demand now and then at least a word for dead patriots, and not so much sympathy for living treason.

The most monstrous proposition in the veto is the President's distinct declaration that by such bills as the Military Reconstruction bill we will elevate Slidell, Benjamin, and Jefferson Davis (for that is his plain meaning) to the standard of such patriots as Hampden, Sydney, and George Washington. Remember that the *people* at two separate elections have condemned President Johnson as no Chief Magistrate was ever before condemned, and then read the following words, by the light of these popular judgments and verdicts, and I warrant you a blush will mantle the cheek of every true man at such baseness as that which could prompt the gross insult to the American people contained in the following libel on our dead:—

> "We prove that they were in truth and fact fighting for their liberty. (He means the Rebels.) And instead of branding their leaders with the dishonorable name of traitors against a righteous and legal Government, we elevate them in history to the rank of self-sacrificing patriots—consecrate them to the admiration of the world, and place them by the side of Washington, Hampden, and Sydney."

The man who penned that sentiment must be suffering from the confusion of the brain which comes from corruption of the heart. But, Mr. Editor, the theme is a fruitful one, and of deep interest to us all; but I am warned to desist lest my room in the TELEGRAPH (on account of my length) may be regarded as better than my company.

This last veto, in my opinion, is the Copper-Johnson platform for 1868. As well might they strike at the bosses on Jehovah's buckler, or batter the stars from their courses with buck-shot, as to stay the progressive ideas of human liberty—based upon the *unwritten laws of humanity.* Slavery, and *caste*, and inhumanity shall no longer be sustained, maintained, or protected by positive law.

The world *does* move, and—I pause. Yours sincerely,

" J. M. S.

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$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
60,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
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195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $41,102·26 Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

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Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS $11,467·53.	INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.

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$47,000,
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date.
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Craven,
Furman Sheppard,
Thomas MacKellar,
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THOMAS CRAVEN, President
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2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 5 S. FIFTH STREET.
ASSETS $136,210·89.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
MUTUAL SYSTEM EXCLUSIVELY.
DIRECTORS FOR 1867.
Caleb Clothier,
Benjamin Malone,
Thomas Mather,
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Simeon Matlack,
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William P. Reeder,
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Edward M. Needles,
Wilson M. Jenkins,
Lukens Webster,
Francis T. Atkinson.
CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
BENJAMIN MALONE, Vice-President.
THOMAS MATHER, Treasurer.
T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary. [2 28 1m

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
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Charles Taylor,
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
MARVIN'S PATENT
ARE THE BEST.
ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF.
ALWAYS DRY.
MOBILE TEST.
FEBRUARY 13, 1867.
"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.
"WHITFIELD & BILLING."
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
MARVIN & CO.
No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall.)
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth2m
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2-22†) Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS
OFFERS
A SUPERIOR STOCK OF
BUILDING LUMBER AND HARD WOOD
3 8 1mwim] Suitable for the Spring Trade.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 t4 10

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

2 7 t5 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867.

In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—

First. To pay deficiencies, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Second. For the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and improvement of the same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Third. For a House of Correction, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fourth. To pay the increase in the School Teachers' and House Cleaners' salaries, one hundred thousand dollars—for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificate therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund; which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish, in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the Ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, February 21, 1867, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 2 28 24t

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Continued from our last issue.

THE FOURTEENTH LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE THINKS IT "HIGH TIME" THAT THE CHILDREN SHOULD HAVE SUMMER CLOTHING.

"If there's anything in the world that I hate—and you know it, Caudle—it's asking you for money. I am sure, for myself, I'd rather go without a thing a thousand times, and I do—the more shame of you to let me, but—there, now! there you fly out again! *What do I want now?* Why, you must know what's wanted, if you'd any eyes—or any pride for your children, like any other father. *What's the matter, and what am I driving at?* Oh, nonsense, Caudle! As if you didn't know! I'm sure if I'd any money of my own, I'd never ask you for a farthing; never; it's painful to me, goodness knows! What do you say? *If it's so painful, why so often do it?* Ha! I suppose you call that a joke—one of your club jokes? I wish you'd think a little more of people's feelings, and less of your jokes. As I say, I only wish I'd any money of my own. If there is anything that humbles a poor woman, it is coming to a man's pocket for every farthing. It's dreadful!

"Now, Caudle, if ever you kept awake, you shall keep awake to-night—yes, you shall hear me, for it isn't often I speak, and then you may go to sleep as soon as you like. Pray, do you know what month it is? And did you see how the children looked at church to-day—like nobody else's children. *What was the matter with them?* O Caudle! How can you ask? Poor things! weren't they all in their thick merinoes and beaver bonnets? What do you say—*What of it?* What! you'll tell me that you didn't see how the Briggs girls, in their new chips, turned their noses up at 'em? And you didn't see how the Browns looked at the Smiths, and then at our dear girls, as much as to say, 'Poor creatures! what figures for the month of May!' *You didn't see it?* The more shame for you—you would, if you'd had the feelings of a parent—but I'm sorry to say, Caudle, you haven't I'm sure those Briggs girls—the little minxes!—put me into such a pucker, I could have pulled their ears for 'em over the pew. What do you say? *I ought to be ashamed of myself to own it?* No, Mr. Caudle; the shame lies with you, that don't let your children appear at church like other people's children; that make 'em uncomfortable at their devotion, poor things; for how can it be otherwise, when they see themselves dressed like nobody else?

"Now, Caudle, it's no use talking; those children shall not cross the threshold next Sunday, if they haven't things for the summer. Now mind—they sha'n't; and there's an end of it. I won't have 'em exposed to the Briggses and the Browns again: no, they shall know they have a mother, if they've no father to feel for 'em. What do you say, Caudle? *A good deal I must think of church, if I think so much of what we go in?* I only wish you thought as much as I do, you'd be a better man than you are, Caudle, I can tell you; but that's nothing to do with it. I'm talking about decent clothes for the children for the summer, and you want to put me off with something about the church; but that's so like you, Caudle!

"*I'm always wanting money for clothes?* How can you lie in your bed and say that? I'm sure there's no children in the world that cost their father so little: but that's it; the less a poor woman does upon, the less she may. It's the wives who don't care where the money comes from who're best thought of. Oh, if my time was to come over again, would I mend and stitch, and make the things go so far as I have done? No—that I wouldn't. Yes, it's very well for you to lie there and laugh; it's easy to laugh, Caudle—very easy, to people who don't feel.

"Now, Caudle, dear! What a man you are! I know you'll give me the money, because, after all, I think you love your children, and like to see 'em well dressed. It's only natural that a father should. Eh, Caudle, eh! Now you sha'n't go to sleep till you've told me. *How much money do I want?* Why, let me see, love. There's Caroline, and Jane, and Susannah, and Mary Anne, and—What do you say? *I needn't count 'em, you know how many there are?* Ha! that's just as you take me up. Well, how much money will it take? Let me see; and don't go to sleep. I'll tell you in a minute. You always love to see the dear things like new pins, I know that, Caudle; and though I say it—bless their little hearts!—they do credit to you, Caudle. Any nobleman of the land might be proud of 'em. Now don't swear at noblemen of the land, and ask me what they've to do with your children; you know what I meant. But you *are* so hasty, Caudle.

"*How much?* Now, don't be in a hurry! Well, I think, with good pinching—and you know, Caudle, there's never a wife who can pinch closer than I can—I think, with pinching, I can do with twenty pounds. What did you say? *Twenty fiddlesticks?* What? *You won't give half the money?* Very well, Mr. Caudle; I don't care: let the children go in rags; let them stop from church, and grow up like heathens and cannibals, and then you'll save your money, and, I suppose, be satisfied. *You gave me twenty pounds five months ago?* What's five months ago to do with now? Besides, what I *have* had is nothing to do with it.

"What do you say? *Ten pounds are enough?* Yes: just like you men; you think things cost nothing for women; but you don't care how much you lay out upon yourselves. *They only want bonnets and frocks?* How do you know what they want? *How* should a man know any thing at all about it? And you won't give more than ten pounds? Very well. Then you may go shopping with it yourself, and see what *you'll* make of it. I'll have none of your ten pounds, I can tell you. No, sir—no; you have no cause to say that. *I don't want to dress the children up like countesses!* You often fling that in my teeth, you do: but you know it's false, Caudle; you know it. I only want to give 'em proper notions of themselves: and what, indeed, *can* the poor things think when they see the Briggses and the Browns, and the Smiths—and their fathers don't make the money you do, Caudle—when they see them as fine as tulips? Why, they must think themselves nobody; and to think yourself nobody,—depend upon it, Caudle,—isn't the way to make the world think anything of you.

"What do you say? *Where did I pick up that?* Where do you think? I know a great deal more than you suppose—yes; though you don't give me credit for it. Husbands seldom do. However, the twenty pounds I *will* have, if I've any—or not a farthing.

"No, sir, no. *I don't want to dress up the children like peacocks and parrots!* I only want to make 'em respectable and—what do you say? *You'll give fifteen pounds?* No, Caudle, no—not a penny will I take under twenty; if I did, it would seem as if I wanted to waste your money: and I'm sure, when I come to think of it, twenty pounds will hardly do. Still, if you'll give me twenty—no, it's no use your offering fifteen, and wanting to go to sleep. You sha'n't close an eye until you promise the twenty. Come, Caudle, love!—twenty, and then you may go to sleep. Twenty—twenty—twenty"—

"My impression is," writes Caudle, "that I fell asleep sticking firmly to the fifteen; but in the morning Mrs. Caudle assured me, as a woman of honor, that she wouldn't let me wink an eye before I promised the twenty: and man is frail—and woman is strong—she had the money."

THE FIFTEENTH LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE HAS AGAIN STAYED OUT LATE—MRS. CAUDLE, AT FIRST INJURED AND VIOLENT, MELTS.

"Perhaps, Mr. Caudle, you'll tell me where this is to end? Though, goodness knows, I needn't ask *that*. The end is plain enough. Out—out—out! Every night—every night! I'm sure, men who can't come home at reasonable hours have no business with wives; they have no right to destroy other people, if they choose to go to destruction themselves. Ha, lord! Oh, dear! I only hope none of my girls will ever marry—I hope they'll none of 'em ever be the slave their poor mother is; they sha'n't, if I can help it. What do you say? *Nothing?* Well, I don't wonder at that, Mr. Caudle; you ought to be ashamed to speak; I don't wonder that you can't open your mouth. I'm only astonished that at such hours you have the confidence to knock at your own door. Though I'm your wife, I must say it, I do sometimes wonder at your impudence. What do you say? *Nothing?* Ha! you are an aggravating creature, Caudle; lying there like the mummy of a man; and never as much as opening your lips to one. Just as if your own wife wasn't worth answering! It isn't so when you're out, I'm sure. Oh, no! then you can talk fast enough; here, there is no getting a word from you. But you treat your wife as no other man does—and you know it.

"Out—out every night! What? *You haven't been out this week before?* That's nothing at all to do with it. You might just as well be out all the week at once—just! And I should like to know what could keep you out till these hours? *Business?* Oh, yes—I dare say! Pretty business a married man and the father of a family must have out of doors at one in the morning. What! *I shall drive you mad?* Oh, no; you haven't feelings enough to go mad—you'd be a better man, Caudle, if you had. *Will I listen to you?* What's the use? Of course you've some story to put me off with—you can all do that, and laugh at us afterwards.

"No, Caudle, don't say that. I'm not always trying to find fault—not I. It's you. I never speak but when there's occasion; and what in my time I've put up with, there isn't anybody in the world that knows. *Will I hear your story?* Oh, you may tell it if you please; go on; only mind, I sha'n't believe a word of it. I'm not such a fool as other women are, I can tell you. There, now—don't begin to swear—but go on ——

——"And that's your story, is it? That's your excuse for the hours you keep! That's your apology for undermining my health and ruining your family! What do you think your children will say of you when they grow up—going and throwing away your money upon good-for-nothing pothouse acquaintance? *He's not a pothouse acquaintance?* Who is he, then? Come, you haven't told me that; but I know—it's that Prettyman! Yes, to be sure it is! Upon my life! Well, if I've hardly patience to lie in the same bed! I've wanted a silver teapot these five years, and you must go and throw away as much money as—what? *You haven't thrown it away?* Haven't you! Then my name's not Margaret, that's all I know.

"A man gets arrested, and because he's taken from his wife and family, and locked up, you must go and trouble your head with it! And you must be mixing yourself up with nasty sheriff's officers—pah! I'm sure you're not fit to enter a decent house—and go running from lawyer to lawyer to get bail and settle the business, as you call it! A pretty settlement you'll make of it—mark my words! Yes—and to mend the matter, to finish it quite, you must be one of the bail! That any man who isn't a born fool should do such a thing for another! Do you think anybody would do as much for you? *Yes?* You say yes? Well, I only wish—just to show that I am right—I only wish you were in a condition to try 'em. I should only like to see you arrested. You'd find the difference—*that* you would.

"What's other people's affairs to you? If you were locked up, depend upon it, there's not a soul would come near you. No; it's all very fine now, when people think there isn't a chance of your being in trouble—but I should only like to see what they'd say to you if *you* were in a sponging-house. Yes—I should enjoy *that*, just to show you that I'm always right. What do you say? *You think better of the world?* Ha! that would be very well if you could afford it; but you're not in means, I know, to think so well of people as all that. And, of course, they only laugh at you. 'Candle's an easy fool,' they cry—I know it as well as if I heard them—'Caudle's an easy fool; anybody may lead him.' Yes; anybody but his own wife;—and she—of course—is nobody.

"And now everybody that's arrested will of course send to you. Yes, Mr. Caudle, you'll have your hands full now, no doubt of it. You'll soon know every sponging-house and every sheriff's officer in London. Your business will have to take care of itself; you'll have enough to do to run from lawyer to lawyer after the business of other people. Now, it's no use calling me a dear soul—not a bit! No; and I sha'n't put it off till to-morrow. It isn't often I speak, but I *will* speak now.

"I wish that Prettyman had been at the bottom of the sea before—what? *It isn't Prettyman?* Ha! it's very well for you to say so; but I know it is; it's just like him. He looks like a man that's always in debt—that's always in a sponging-house. Anybody might swear it. I knew it from the very first time you brought him here—from the very night he put his nasty, dirty, wet boots on my bright steel fender. Any woman could see what the fellow was in a minute. Prettyman! A pretty gentleman, truly, to be robbing your wife and family!

"Why couldn't you let him stop in the sponging——. Now don't call upon Heaven in that way, and ask me to be quiet, for I won't. Why couldn't you let him stop there? He got himself in; he might have got himself out again. And you must keep me awake, ruin my sleep, my health, and, for what you care, my peace of mind. Ha! everybody but you can see how I'm breaking. You can do all this while you're talking with a set of low bailiffs? A great deal you must think of your children to go into a lawyer's office.

"And then you must be bail—you must be bound—for Mr. Prettyman? You may say, bound! Yes—you've your hands nicely tied, now. How he laughs at you—and serve you right! Why, in another week he'll be in the East Indies; of course he will! And you'll have to pay his debts; yes, your children may go in rags, so that Mr. Prettyman—what do you say? *It isn't Prettyman?* I know better. Well, if it isn't Prettyman that's kept you out—if it isn't Prettyman you're bail for—who is it then? I ask, who is it then? What! *My brother? Brother Tom?* O Caudle! dear Caudle"—

"It was too much for the poor soul," says Caudle; "she sobbed as if her heart would break, and I"—and here the MS. is blotted, as though Caudle himself had dropt tears as he wrote.

[*Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures will be continued daily, in The Evening Telegraph, until completed.*]

GOVERNMENT SALES.

UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Quartermaster-General, at Lincoln Depot, on TUESDAY, March 19, under the supervision of Lieutenant Edward Hunter, 12th U. S. infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, sale to commence at 10 A. M., a quantity of unserviceable Quartermasters Stores, consisting in part of—

75	Four-horse Army Wagons.
10	Two-horse do.
19	Two-horse Ambulances.
1	Four-horse do.
1	One-horse do.
12	Carts.
100	Sets Lead-mule Harness.
65	Sets Wheel-mule do.
20	Sets Lead-ambulance Harness.
55	Sets Wheel-ambulance do.
18	Caldrons.
66	Coal Office Stoves.
21	Cylinder do.
11	Cook do.
43	Wood do.
7	Cook Ranges.
1	Hose Carriage.
1	Hose Reel.
2468	feet large Hose.
147	feet small do.
221	Saddle Blankets.
101	Wagon Covers.
86	yards Cocoa Matting.
395	lbs. assorted Rope.
2000	lbs. old Tire Iron.
2000	lbs. Iron Shoes.
25	Ambulance Wheels.

Together with Bridles, Gum Buckets, Halter Chains, Canvas Horse Covers, Anvils, McClellan Saddles, Carpenters' Tools, such as Hammers, Saws, Braces, and Bits, Blacksmith Tools, etc.

Sale will be continued each day until the whole amount is sold.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers are required to remove their purchases within ten days of day of sale.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Deputy Q. M. Gen., Bvt. Brig. Gen.,
Acting Chief Quartermaster,
3 11 7t Depot of Washington.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. [3 1 mwf

HASTINGS'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES
COUGHS AND COLDS.
GIVE IT A TRIAL.

For sale by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk
Weldon
Raleigh,
Newbern,
Charlotte,
Wilmington
Columbia,
Charleston,

Kingsville,
Savannah,
Augusta,
Atlanta,
Macon,
West Point,
Montgomery,
Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS.
TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS
BY THE
NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE

Trains leave Depot of PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M.,

Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day.

FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
12tf GENERAL AGENT.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH. THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 1 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of five carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philada.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORristown Railroad.
TIME TABLE.

On and after Thursday, November 1, 1866, until further notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3·45, 4, 5, 5·45, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·45, 5, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3·45 and 5·45 up trains will not stop on the Germantown branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, 10·45 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, 9·45 P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3·45, 5·45, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 1·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1·30, 3, 4·30, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1·30, 4·30, 6·15 and 8 P. M.

The 5·30 P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2·30 and 6·45 P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5 and 8·30 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1·30, 3, 4·30, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7·30, 8·20, 9·30, 11·30 A. M. 2, 5·45 and 8·30 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2·30 and 6·45 P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7·30 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot. NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4·30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information apply to Company's Agents, R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. BURT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE PAN HANDLE ROUTE WESTWARD.

Owing to the great distance saved by THIS ROUTE, the Government has assigned to it the carrying of the United States Mail to the principal cities of the West and Southwest

THERE BEING BUT ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CINCINNATI AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.

PASSENGERS BY THIS ROUTE WILL ARRIVE IN CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS, ONE TRAIN IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER LINE.

Fast line at 12·00 M. Passengers by this train take supper at Altoona; can take state room sleeping cars Passengers are not subject to change at Pittsburg, but run through to Coshocton, affording an unbroken night's rest.

Night Express 11 P. M. Passengers can take sleeping cars through to Cincinnati with but one change; by this line you have the advantage of comfort, and pleasure particularly for ladies travelling alone, and families with children, by this route between Philadelphia and all the principal points West and South.

Be sure to purchase tickets "VIA STEUBENVILLE" at

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICE,
Corner of THIRTIETH and MARKET streets
Philadelphia.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent Steubenville, O.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Passenger Agent,
No. 526 Broadway, New York.

JOHN DURAND, General Superintendent.

Pennsylvania Railroad Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, and Thirtieth and Market streets West Philadelphia.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 630 MARKET street, Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for

HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York, 40c. per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 50c per 100 lbs.; Washington, 80c. per 100 lbs.; Georgetown, 90c. per 100 lbs.; Alexandria, $1 20 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest, as a full Express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN,
Of New York, President.
E. C. PECHIN
Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES FROM foot of MARKET street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M., Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·45 P. M.

Bridgeport at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.

Salem at 6·30 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 3·45 P. M.

Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.

Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

313 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11·30, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·51 A. M. and 11·30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M., and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT,

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12·55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3·45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6·45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10·45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville, at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc. etc.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M., 2·30 and 8·40 P. M.

2·30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 5·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·15 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot.

Office, No. 113 S. THIRD Street. 11§

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10 A. M.
Leave New York at 5 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 10·25 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie 11§

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE Railroad.
TIME TABLE,

Commencing Monday, December 24, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with the Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted, for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 (daily) P. M. for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware R. R. Line (Saturdays excepted.) stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth and the South.

Passengers by boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4, 6 and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4 P. M. train connects with the Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 4·49 and 9·12 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 10 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also, stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and at Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express. H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars on the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays the Market street cars leave Front and Market streets 35 minutes before the departure of each train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos 1 and 2,	10·00 A. M. and 11.20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parksburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 P. M.
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 P. M.

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Trian go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·18 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos. 1 and 2	8·20 A. M. and 7·10 P. M.
Parksburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 P. M.
Day Express	at 5·50 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 P. M.

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia, without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to one hundred dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 631 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows viz:—

	Fare.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Ac- com. and Emigrant	1st class 2·25 2d do. 1·50

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines runs direct through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market line will leave from foot of Market street, upper ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 6·45 P.M. and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, Fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, &c., and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5 and 12 P. M. for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5 and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6 and 12 P. M., for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily, Sundays excepted, from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, &c.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, &c.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

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STAMP AGENCY,
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PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

BENEFITS TO-NIGHT.—At the Chesnut Street Theatre Miss Kate Reignolds presents for her farewell benefit the drama of *The Lioness of the North*, and the capital Comedy of *The Wonder*, in both of which the lady appears, supported by the entire strength of the company.

At the Walnut, Miss Lucille Western appears for the fifth time as "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine," in *East Lynne*, for her benefit, this evening.

At the Arch Mrs. John Drew has a benefit. She will appear in her beautiful *role* of "Mary Netley," in *Ours*, supported by Miss Lizzie Price, Mrs. Creese, Messrs. Mordaunt, Marlowe, Griffiths, Hemple, James, and others.

MATINEES TO-MORROW.—At the Academy of Music there will be a Japanese Matinee, commencing at 2 o'clock.

At the Chesnut Street Theatre Miss Kate Reignolds will appear with the company in *The Streets of Philadelphia*, commencing at 2 o'clock.

At the American Theatre the usual family matinee will be given by the variety troupe.

JARVIS AND SCHMITZ'S SYMPHONY CONCERTS.—The last of these splendid entertainments takes place on Saturday evening next, at the Musical Fund Hall. An orchestra of fifty performers will assist, and in addition to that attraction, great as it is, the famous violinist, Mad'lle Camilla Urso, and Mr. Charles H. Jarvis, our own eminent pianist, will perform solos on their respective instruments. Altogether, this concert will be one of the best of those of the Jarvis and Schmitz series, as brilliant and successful as they have all been, and the musical public of Philadelphia are under heavy obligations to those gentlemen for the taste, liberality, and excellent judgment displayed by them in presenting their highly enjoyable entertainments to the public.

MONROE GRAMMAR SCHOOL CONCERT.—The concert to be given at the Musical Fund Hall this evening, by the young ladies of the Monroe Grammar School, promises to be the most brilliant and successful school concert ever given in Philadelphia. Besides the talented pupils of the school, Mrs. Mozart, the superb soprano of New York, Mr. A. R. Taylor, Mr. William A. Briscoe, and Mr. H. A. Clarke, of this city, all assist in the interpretation of a programme of uncommon excellence. The concert is given under the able auspices of Professor A. R. Taylor, who deserves great credit for his endeavors to make it a great and overpowering success.

THE GERMANIA TO-MORROW.—The following is the programme of the Germania Orchestra for to-morrow afternoon:—

1. Overture—*Fra Diavolo* (by request)......Auber
2. Song—"The Tear" (first time)..........Kuecken
3. Ideale "Waltz" (by request).......Josef Lanner
4. Tompodi Marcia, from Sinfonie Consecration of Tones (first time). L. Spohr
5. Overture—*Nachklaengean Ossian*.........Gade
6. First Finale, from *Martha*..................Flotow

THE JAPANESE AT THE ACADEMY.—The Imperial Japanese troupe will visit the Arch Street Theatre this evening, by permission of Messrs. Risley & Maguire, and invitation of Mrs. John Drew. They will appear at the Academy in a grand entertainment on to-morrow (Saturday) evening.

CONCERT HALL.—This superior troupe, comprising the two Peak families, assisted by the Berger family, open at Concert Hall, for a short season, on Monday evening, March 18. The company consists of twenty-eight persons—vocalists, harpists, and bell-ringers.

IRELAND AT THE PRESENT TIME, or an illustrated tour of the Emerald Isle, with lecture and songs, comprising sixty life views. This beautiful entertainment commences on Monday evening next, at the Assembly Buildings.

MR. MURDOCH.—This distinguished American histrion has been engaged to present several of his best characters in our city. He will appear at the New Chesnut Street Theatre early in April.

MISS HELEN WESTERN.—The *habitues* of the New Chesnut will be delighted to learn that this "sculpturesque artiste" has been re-engaged, and will appear on Monday evening.

FRESH FROM THE SEA.—Veron Fletcher's new "Venus" can be seen until to-morrow night at 10 o'clock, at No. 1305 Chesnut street.

LETTER FROM MR. BRYANT.

The Sculptor Powers on the Proposed Art Tariff.

Correspondence of N. Y. Evening Post.

FLORENCE, February 25.—The artists here are much alarmed at the prospect of a heavy duty to be laid by Congress on works of art not by American artists, imported into the United States. I enclose a letter from the eminent sculptor Powers, in which he shows the consequences of such a proceeding on the part of our Government. That it will provoke retaliation there is no doubt entertained here; and the effect will be to embarrass and distress very much the artists who are pursuing their studies in this and other foreign countries. Discriminating duties imposed by one Government always occasion discriminating duties by other Governments. An export duty on works of art sent home by American artists will assuredly be laid by the Governments of those countries where the fine arts are most cultivated, and which will, therefore, be most prejudiced by a heavy duty on their works of art imported into America.

Another effect of the duty will be to make works of art exorbitantly dear in the United States. Only the very rich will be able to have pictures on their walls. Your millionaire will not mind the duty: he will have the picture, or the statue, or the bust which pleases his fancy, in spite of the import duty laid by our Government, or the export duty laid on the works of American artists by foreign Governments; the man of moderate means will button up his pockets. The duty will be, therefore, a duty laid for the discouragement of art. I hope that the protest of Mr. Powers against the proposed duty will receive the attention it deserves. The artists who asked for the measure could not certainly have foreseen the consequences which are certain to flow from it.

LETTER FROM MR. POWERS.

My Dear Sir:—There is a statement in the New York *Evening Post* that Congress is about to lay a very heavy duty on foreign works of art: so high, indeed, as to shut out, for the most part, foreigners from competition with native artists at home. But however this may be, its effect would be disastrous to American artists in Florence, for it is already threatened here to lay an export duty on our works, in retaliation for the duty *already imposed* on Italian art. I have talked with one of the representatives in the Italian Parliament on this subject, who says that while mere copies of paintings or sculptures may properly be taxed, he thinks that *original works by living artists* ought to go free of duty into America, as they do in France and England; and the Government here would not complain of such a law. Of course we American artists here feel much anxiety on this matter. There is no hope for us if Congress increases the duty. We shall all have to leave here; for an export duty would tax our works for America not only, but everywhere else, and we could not live here. It is possible that the Government might be induced to retaliate by an *import* duty on American produce—petroleum, for instance—which would be more just than an export duty on the works of a few Americans in Florence. There are no other of our artists in Italy, if I except in Rome and not under this Government. Thus you will perceive that an act which may be sport to those artists at home who have petitioned Congress, if passed by Congress would prove death to all our hopes here. And surely it is an advantage to art in America that some of us should come abroad and study here. The intention cannot be to provoke hostility towards us on the part of foreign artists and foreign Governments. I have no doubt that the Roman Government will follow suit if the Italian Government sets the example of retaliation. And does our revenue require a high duty on *original* works of great masters abroad? or is it that the petitioners desire to compel our people to buy their pictures, or have no pictures at all? I do not know if we Americans are not also included in the high duty proposed; and if so, then our case will be desperate indeed. We shall have to run the gauntlet, getting out of Italy with our works; and also in getting into America with them—paying some fifty per cent. at head and tail of our voyage. It seems to me that the present plan is not a wise one. It is highly calculated to provoke retaliation. We want to sell our produce abroad, and a law might be made here to-morrow excluding the vast quantities of petroleum entering the ports of Italy from America. And who shall say this would be unfair? I wish you to publish this if you think it would do any good. With kindest regards, I am sincerely yours,

HIRAM POWERS.

FLORENCE, February 24, 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—A beautiful Country Seat, with fine large House and Barn, and eighteen acres of Land, on School House Lane, near Germantown.

Small Houses, Nos. 230 and 232, in Raspberry alley, west side, between Locust and Spruce streets.

A large Building Lot, S. W. corner of Twenty-first and Spruce street, 154 feet on Twenty-first, and 176 feet on Spruce street. Apply to J. W. RYERSS,
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FOR SALE—DWELLING No. 315 N. Sixth street, above Vine, 21 feet front by 90 feet deep. For sale after the 6th of April. Will then be vacant and can be examined. Clear. Terms easy. Apply to P. MADEIRA,
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FOR SALE—ALL THE MACHINERY AND FIXTURES of the late "PHILADELPHIA CAR WORKS," TWENTY-FIRST and HAMILTON Streets.
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ALSO, TWO LARGE ROOMS.

5 8 APPLY AT THE BANK.

COAL YARDS AT RICHMOND FOR RENT.

Six Coal Yards, belonging to the Reading Railroad Company, at the corner of RICHMOND and CUMBERLAND Streets, lettered A, B, C, D, E, F, will be separately rented to the highest and best bidder for one year each. The rent will be payable monthly in advance, and the same security will be required for rent and tolls as is given by other retailers.

For further information apply to CHARLES WESTON, Agent at Richmond.

Bids will be addressed, in writing, until SATURDAY next, at 6 P. M., to
CHARLES E. SMITH, President,
3 12 5t No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

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JOHN C. ARRISON,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

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AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

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TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.

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NEW CHENE SILKS,
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NEW STYLE SPRING SHAWLS,
NEW MATERIALS FOR EVENING DRESSES,
GREY DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY
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FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
2 8 mwsm UNDERCLOTHING.

LOST.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD!

LOST, between Walnut Street Wharf and the American Hotel, in Chesnut street, on Monday evening, March 11, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a large black enamelled Leather

LADY'S TRAVELLING BOX,

About eighteen inches square, with handle on top, marked "H. C. J., Balt." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the Box and contents at No. WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 3 14

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ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY.

AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United States. 3 9 1m

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Fine French Cloths and Doeskins, for Dress Suits,

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Excellent Double and Twist Cassimeres, prices lower than before the war.

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The subscribers are now receiving of their own importation, and from the late

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CHEAP FRENCH AND IRISH SHIRTING AND FRONTING LINENS.

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Opened this morning, from Auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, and $1·25; Ingrain Carpets, wool fillings, 40, 50 and 60c.; English Tapestry Brussels, at only $1·75; Three-ply Imperial at $2; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to $1; Floor Oil Cloths, 60c.; White Matting, 25, 31, 45c.; Red Chec[illegible] Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1 to $3; Pl[illegible]ding, 50c.; Woollen Druggets, $1 to 1·90; Hemp [illegible], 37c.; Rag Carpets, 50 to 62c.; cheap lot of Dress Goods at 30c., worth 50c.; Cloth Table Covers, $1·50; Alpacas, 30c., to $1; Cassimeres, 50c. to $1·50; Table Linens, 45c. to $1·50; Fast-colored Chintzes, 12½c.

CHEAP LOT OF WET GOODS.

Wide Bleached Sheetings, only 23c., worth 30c.; heavy yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 20c.; fine Unbleached at 17c., worth 25c.; lot Towels at 18c. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. cor. Eleventh and Market streets. 2 19 6m

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NEW STYLES SILK POPLINS.

PLAID SILKS AT $1·12½.

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Superior Black Silks.

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NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

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Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, 12½c., up.
Best makes Muslins, lowest market prices.
Best Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
One case fast-color Calicoes, 12½ cents.
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Pink, Blue, and Buff French Percales.
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Spring Delaines, Poil-de-Chevres, 25 cents.
Table Linens, from 50 cents up.
Towels, Bird-eye Linen, Nursery Diaper, Etc.
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
One bale good Russia Crash, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Boys' bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents.
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All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37½, 40 cents, etc.
Domet Flannels, 25, 30, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
White Goods from Auction.
One lot very fine Brilliants, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, to 62½ cents.
Fine Striped Nainsooks, 50 cts., Jaconets, 25c.
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FARIES & WARNER,
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Linen Shirt Fronts, made of Richardson's and Dunbar's Linens, expressly for our sales, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75 cents.

Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents. 9 29§

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N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

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SEVERAL LOTS OF WHITE GOODS.

White Brilliants, 12½, 20, 25, 28, 33, 37½, and 50 cents.
Handsome Plaid Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Mulls.
White Piques and Marseilles.
Marseilles Quilts at reduced prices.

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Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large assortment of Napkins and Towels.
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A cheap lot of Linen Huckaback, 25 cents a yard.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels, best makes.
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Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

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NEW GOODS DAILY. [3 6 wfm6m

STEAMBOAT LINES.

TRIPS RESUMED.—THE steamer JOHN A. WARNER will commence running between Philadelphia and Bristol on THURSDAY, the 28th of February, leaving Philadelphia, CHESNUT Street wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M.

Fare each way, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts. 2 28 1m

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ENGLISH CARPETINGS,

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Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

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CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

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Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

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N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

GEORGE W. HILL

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,

N 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers. 2 13 wfm3m

JOHN R. WHITE,

NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKET JOBBER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 28 1m

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT. **628**

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·75.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

PERSONAL.

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, NO. 238 CARTER Street, below Third (Old Post Office Building).—The undersigned will pay

ALL INVALID MALE PENSIONERS

In the following order, commencing

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.

Male Pensioners whose last names commence as follows will be paid on the days designated:—

A, B, and C....................	March 4 and 5.
D, E, and F....................	" 6 " 7.
G, H, I, and J....................	" 8 " 9.
K, L, and M....................	" 11 " 12.
Mc, N, O, and P....................	" 13 " 14.
Q, R, and S....................	" 15 " 16.
T, U, and V....................	" 18 " 19.
W, X, Y, and Z....................	" 20.

The Office will be open at 8 o'clock, closing at 4. All pensions remaining unpaid on March 20 will be paid whenever presented after that date.

E. W. C. GREENE,
United States Pension Agent.

FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowe furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 trp

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.

On Monday Morning,

March 18, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, Slippers, etc. etc.

Also, a large and desirable assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the special attention of buyers is called. [3 14 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

March 18, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [3 12 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

March 19, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class city and eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [3 14 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

March 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. [3 15 5t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, MARCH 22, at 12 o'clock M., at Philadelphia Exchange.

REAL ESTATE.

RIDGE AVENUE—Valuable lot and frame messuages above Wiley street.

NINTH AND CHERRY STREETS, Southeast corner—Valuable business stand and three-story brick building.

CHRISTIAN STREET—Building lot, north side west of Gray's Ferry road.

GERMANTOWN—Fisher's Lane Station—Lot on Stenton avenue, three fronts.

CHESNUT HILL—Lot of over 10 acres on the road leading from Wissahickon turnpike to Germantown turnpike.

LOCUST STREET, near Fifty-second street Twenty-seventh Ward—Building Lot.

DELANCO, N. J.—Building Lot on Holly street, near Second street.

MONROE COUNTY, Pa.—Two tracts of Land, in Tunkhannock township, containing together 58 acres.

CENTRE COUNTY, Pa.—433 acres in Bush township.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

$25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, due 1871, Interest payable January and July, free from Government or State taxes, convertible at any time before maturity into Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Company.

$10,000 Reading and Columbia Railroad 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds.

$4,000 Bald Eagle Valley Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds.

$5,000 Susquehanna Canal Preferred Interest 6 per cent. coupon registered bonds.

$2 000 Susquehanna Canal 6 per cent. coupon bonds.

$3,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Company 6 per cent. coupon bonds.

$16,000 7 per cent. Schuylkill Navigation Company Boat Loan, accrued interest from Nov. 1, 1866.

$10,000 Union Canal Company 6 per cent. coupon bonds.

$10,000 Junction Railroad 6 per cent. 1st mortgage coupon bonds, principal and interest guaranteed.

$12,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1st mortgage. Guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad.

$10,000 City of Trenton 6 per cent. coupon bonds.

$1,000 5 per cent. Compromise Bonds City of Pittsburg.

$100 5 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, City of Pittsburg.

250	shares	North Pennsylvania Railroad stock.
100	"	Camden and Atlantic Railroad Preferred stock.
100	"	Allentown Rolling Mill.
141	"	Allentown Iron Company.
186	"	Lehigh Crane Iron Company.
117	"	Lehigh Zinc Company.
257	"	Little Schuylkill Railroad Company.
28	"	East Mahanoy Railroad Company.
100	"	Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
15	"	Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company.
100	"	Susquehanna Canal Company.
2000	"	Schuylkill and Oil Creek Oil Company.
50	"	North American Oil Company.
300	"	Mammoth Oil Company
200	"	Horseneck and Burning Spring Oil Co.
200	"	Flenniken Oil Company.
3500	"	Spring Dale Oil Company.
100	"	Sumner Oil Company.
3000	"	Florence Oil Company.
800	"	Fulton Coal Company.
100	"	Philadelphia and California Petroleum Company. [3 12 9t

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Will hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MARCH 18.

They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible, so that it may be fully advertised.

2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1506 and 1508 Sansom street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1331, 1333, 1335, and 1337 Mariner street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336, and 1338 Mott street.

Handsome modern Residence, with back buildings and every convenience, No. 1416 S. Penn Square.

Valuable Property—Large Distillery and Lot, 40x80 feet, Nos. 402 and 404 South street.

Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 414 Gaskill street.

Desirable Lot and Carpenter Shop, No. 1839 Stiles street, running through to Cabot street.

Handsome four-story brick Store and Residence southeast corner Fifteenth and Race streets.

Two desirable Building Lots, corner of Woodbine, Wilson and Willow avenues, Germantown. 2 23§

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANTLY FRAMED CHROMOS AND FINE FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS.

B. Scott, Jr., will sell, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

On Thursday and Friday,

March 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ o'clock in the evening of each day, the entire stock of a party declining the business. The pictures and frames are of the most costly and varied character, and will be sold positively without reserve.

Now open for examination. [3 9 6t

ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

On Monday Evening,

18th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a collection of Ancient and Modern Oil Paintings, to pay advances. Sale positively without reserve. [3 15 3t

EXTENSIVE SALE OF AMERICAN GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER COINS AND MEDALS, With Washington and Pattern Pieces.

Among which will be found some very fine and rare specimens, to be sold at auction, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street,

On Tuesday afternoon,

19th inst., at 4 o'clock. Open for examination on morning of sale. Catalogues now ready. [3 14 5t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS EMBROIDERIES, LINEN CAMBRIC AND LAWN HDKFS., LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, ETC., of the importation of Mr. ROBERT MACDONALD, by Catalogue, on a credit.

On Wednesday Morning,

March 20th, commencing at 10 o'clock.

We invite the particular attention of buyers to this sale, being confident that in extent and variety it will equal any offering ever made in this city.

Particulars in future advertisements. [3 15 4t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER COINS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

On Monday Afternoon,

March 18, at 3 o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold, by catalogue, a collection of Gold, Silver, and Copper American Coins. Also, foreign Coins, Colonials, Medals, etc. Catalogues are now ready for delivery at the Auction Store. [3 12 6t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 8 21tf

BY FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., NO. 615 CHESNUT Street and No. 612 JAYNE Street.